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Listening In at A. L. A.

In balancing up the advantage and disadvantage of presenting the proceedings of the A. L. A. three months after the meeting, as PUBLIC LIBRARIES is often compelled to do—witness the present situation—there is an even amount in both columns. A professional, technical journal is not so much concerned—or should not be—with the so-called plan of “scoop” as it is and should be with making as helpful as possible all the material that has been selected for presentation by a program committee.

Therefore, the main thought in presenting, out of the great amount of many excellent papers read at Saratoga Springs, material for the benefit of readers is to be sure that what is presented is worthwhile from every standpoint. This has been the motive in the presentation herewith given, the only regret being that more space is not available to give more material that has not appeared in other publications at this time. Other papers will follow later.

The trustee's point of view is too seldom presented in library texts for the best advantage of both trustees and library workers, and so Business methods and efficiency in the public library, presented by a trustee from a library which has always stood in the front ranks in these matters, can but be a source of helpfulness.

Miss Reese's ideas on training librarians form sane and safe doctrine always.

Education for librarianship . . . as it might be has formed the basis of much speculation in many places by many people and the gist of its presentation by Miss Tyler will undoubtedly point the way to clearer conclusions in this time of changing ideas regarding it.

And so PUBLIC LIBRARIES takes pleasure in presenting the following papers:

Education for Librarianship: As It Is and As It Might Be¹

Alice S. Tyler, director, Library school,
Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.

The present status of library training is the outgrowth of a definite need for library workers with trained minds and skillful hands to meet the requirements of the rapidly developing American li-

brary movement. After a passage of almost 40 years since the first “school of library economy” was opened, we can readily see that, because of the demand for skilled workers in the organization of new libraries and the reorganization of older libraries, the emphasis was necessarily placed on technical subjects such as classification and cataloging, inasmuch as it was essential that the book collections should be organized and made quickly available.

¹Read before general session, A. L. A. conference, Saratoga Springs, June 30.

It is well to remember, when the criticism is made that technical subjects and details have been over-emphasized in the library schools, that the acute need was for accurate technical library workers to bring order out of chaos.

With the growth of the American conception of the field and function of the public library has grown the larger conception of the field of library training; and the study of the books themselves (the primary reason for the library's existence) and the scope and purpose of the book collections are now recognized as fundamentals, as well as the library's relation to the community and the people it serves. Training aims to prepare young people to render book service in the institutions where they are employed and training has naturally evolved to meet the requirements of our most distinctive library achievement—the American public library.

Education for librarianship differs from that for law or medicine because the young practitioner in these fields must, as an individual, go out to find his own client, patron or patient; while the young librarian's first effort as a practitioner is to adapt herself (and her training) to an institution and a chief where policies and precedents are established. The demands of administrative heads of libraries have indicated to the library schools the kind of trained service most needed.

When one seeks to suggest "what *might be*" in library education, the fact must be faced that the whole structure of education is under analysis, from kindergarten to graduate study in the universities; and that adult education, or self-education thru books, which is closely allied with the public library, is receiving more adequate recognition.

Reading must continue to be the chief means by which the human mind gains its mental food—its information, its stimulus and vigor. Pictures and the spoken word—the movies and the radio—share with books and other print this function of supplying information and ideas.

A new program is rapidly developing and as librarians enter into newer activities, so will training for library service. Making books and information attractive and helping people to use their minds involves an understanding of psychology, so essential in modern life.

No vocation can claim to be a profession until it has established a code of procedure; such a library code has been evolving and will take form in the completed "survey" of the A. L. A. committee on library service.

The field of library science still remains for study and research. Dr E. C. Richardson has made clear the distinction between library economy and library science and the library schools have of necessity given more attention to the former, but library science will engage to a greater extent the library schools of the future.

With the comprehensive study projected by the Temporary Library Training board comes the problem of advanced instruction. There is need for schools which are equipped for work involving research methods and a library as a laboratory for such work. Important library projects requiring study, tests and analyses could be referred to such schools. There are larger relationships in the world of books that would be strengthened by exchange lectureships of continental and English librarians with American librarians and library schools.

Doubtless under the new A. L. A. board of education for librarianship, methods of accrediting courses given by various training agencies will be worked out, so that standards and unity may be secured. Extension courses might be provided by schools in certain localities. Courses in book and library publicity will doubtless be given, including oral presentation, or public speaking, as well as written material. Bibliography and courses in the book sciences will be developed in connection with advanced study.

Practical teaching of method, technique and organization are essential, but culture and idealism are fundamentals in the true conception of librarianship.

Training the Library Assistant¹

Rena Reese, assistant librarian, Public library, Denver, Col.

"Everything is in a state of metamorphosis. Thou thyself art in everlasting change . . . so is the whole universe." Thus wrote Marcus Aurelius about 1800 years ago. The same story can be related of us in the library world in the year 1924 by considering the changes in activities, requirements, training and all the varied details which constitute present standards. When we consider professions, such as medicine, which have developed by means of scientific discovery, we realize that one important new thing can revolutionize the entire subject. On the other hand, law, teaching, library work, etc., which are the results of the best experiences of life and men's opinions, are not so likely to have marked crises in their development. However, even these first, time-honored professions have had some upheavals, and the teaching profession is passing thru one at the present time. An educator interested in curriculum planning remarked recently that as far as method is concerned, the teachers who lead are throwing overboard everything published before 1920. This may be wise or otherwise. Time and the presumably finished products of 1940 will prove the efficacy of such drastic measures. There is, furthermore, the possibility that they have an accumulation of more useless impedimenta to be thrown overboard than we have.

That we have changed is true, however. In 1886, C. A. Cutter, speaking before the A. L. A. on the library course at Columbia university said: "So I feared for a moment that the young men who are exposed to all the influences of the school of library economy will be thought fitted for another world and allowed to find employment there. But the young women who feel attracted by library work, judging from those who are already in the profession, will not need the training of such a school—they are angels already." Mr Cutter must have been a gallant gentleman, but the sprout-

ing of angel's wings on the shoulders of young women or the qualifications for librarianship on some celestial sphere are scarcely the fundamental requisites for library candidates today. Such qualifications may not be entirely absent and are those which are sometimes most appreciated by our patrons, but a few more technical subjects are added to those acquired by the angelic choir of 1886.

Not only have we changed but that we are in an acute process at present and recognize the need of further changes, is quite apparent. Else why do we have the Williamson report, the Training board and discussions on the general program of the A. L. A. in addition to all the considerations presented on the program of the Professional Training section?

It is, however, not of the past that we would speak except as we are indebted to it. It is rather with present conditions and future possibilities that we would concern ourselves. Therefore, for the sake of the consideration of the subject of the training of assistants, we shall speak of it under three heads—raw material, actual training, desirable finished product.

The public libraries, without definitely planning to do so, have adopted a somewhat uniform standard for the admission of young women to the training classes. These, on the whole, are arbitrary and are too well known to be repeated. There is one, however, concerning which we would speak and that is the personal interview which is supposed to prove during a short conversation and by means of the intuitional powers of the interviewer, whether the particular candidate in question will prove to be desirable library material or not. The personal interview is essential but the interviewer may be fallible and some more definite method of personal selection should be added to it.

We would recommend the intelligence test and would like to see it tried for at least three years in the selection of every training class in the United States which wishes to be placed on a future accredited list. In an article on library train-

¹Read before general session, A. L. A. conference, Saratoga Springs, June 30.

ing which was published recently in one of our professional periodicals, the psychological test was decried because a monkey, by means of swift action and keen animal sense of smell, defeated a psychologist in a time contest in seizing first upon the contents of the innermost of a set of boxes which contained food. What psychologist, we may well ask, for the purpose of an intelligence test, put himself into competition with a monkey? If agility and a sense of smell are the criteria of intelligence, then a piece of cheese on the lintel of a doorway would be excellent test material for comparative purposes. In such a test, a monkey, with his nimble little body and prehensile tail, could defeat any judge, physician, clergyman, college professor or chief librarian—all of which would prove nothing to the disadvantage of the intelligence and ability with which learned men represent their respective professions. Rather are we reminded of Kipling's City of the Bandarlog where monkeys told each other how wonderful they were but always forgot to profit by experience.

Let us not confuse terms. Intelligence, personality and knowledge are not synonymous. The intelligence test is valuable in determining native ability and nothing else. No library school or training class can perform the miracle of turning out a finished product from defective material. We believe the test should be given in addition to the personal interview and the cultural examination, and all three considered in the selection of a class. A candidate may have the parrot like memory which enables her to tell the number of gallons of water in a lake in Africa or the population of the 10 largest cities of the world but her mental processes may be so slow that a hurrying and anxious patron of the library, upon asking her a question, would be outside the front door with a poor opinion of the library and its service before she could answer. That type of person frequently passes a very excellent examination but the intelligence rating would be low.

Tests are but 80 per cent accurate. A highly intelligent person who is lazy or

indifferent, or both, may be a failure in life but we believe the intelligence test should have consideration. We would recommend that the examining psychologist know nothing of the amount of education of candidates and that after reports are received, they should be compared with other ratings.

Personality is a vague term, each one having his own ideas in regard to what it means. In general, we may define it to be those qualities of mind and heart which make men and women pleasing, companionable and human. In other words, personality consists of certain graces which are supposed to represent fine character and, as dress, speech and manner are frequently the symbols of its expression, we are forced to judge in a very few minutes by means of these superficial signs whether any particular young woman represents the type we want in our libraries. That slovenly habits of mind, speech and dress frequently accompany each other would tend to prove that the personal interview is not an entirely false basis for opinion, but we certainly should not rely on it altogether.

Continuing the consideration of raw material, we must treat the subject of minimum formal education, which is naturally of greatest importance. The usual requirement of graduation from high school is to be supplanted by college entrance requirements if we follow the recommendations of the Training board, which seem altogether suitable and a step in the right direction. It seems possible and very practicable to go further into the matter of preparation for library work and recommend vocational guidance in the high school. This is to be understood quite distinctly not to mean vocational training.

Isn't the usual process with high-school pupils somewhat like this? During the last half of the senior year, representatives of various occupations and professions are invited to address the school in assembly. The attractiveness of each profession depends on the personality of the speaker representing it, the cut and style of clothes, the convincing voice and

manner and the points made in favor of it. If the librarian be able to present her subject favorably, a fair percentage of seniors will present themselves for registration. They have no thought of fitness in character and temperament, suitable education, spirit of service or of making a definite contribution to life. They merely think it would be perfectly lovely to be a librarian. We must do something more fundamental than this to recruit suitable young persons for our ranks.

Actual vocational guidance during junior and senior years would help materially in solving the problem. The vocational expert would investigate the needs and requirements of the library, opportunities for training and possibilities for remunerative employment. He then could give competent advice and assist in the arrangement of the subjects in the curriculum. In discussing high-school studies with an assistant superintendent of city schools who is supervisor of high-school curriculum, the request was made that there be included an elective course in American literature for the benefit of those who are planning to take the library examinations and who were studying that rather indefinite subject, "English." The reply was a question—"Wouldn't you prefer a course in modern literature?" Not to be out-Yankee-ed, the answer was, "We take the products of your high schools. If you should come to our delivery counter and ask for something pre-supposing a knowledge of American literature, would you expect our young women to know what you were talking about?" "Certainly."—Then your question is answered. We want young women in library work who are educated as well as trained for it. We want them to know that no place but New England with its Puritanism and conscience could have produced a Hawthorne; that New York and its Indians were the background for Cooper; that Irving, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Whitman, Howells, Bret Harte, Tarkington—yes, even Sinclair Lewis and his Main street—are products of our soil and could not be otherwise. We want

candidates who know who Jane Addams, Maeterlinck, Lenin and Mussolini are. We want them to know what is really meant by the Middle Ages, what events marked the close of the ancient epoch and what inaugurated the dawn of modern history. Therefore, the vocational expert should plan for balanced courses in literature, history and languages, and that pupils learn something of world events and persons and have the resulting knowledge correlated to some use.

In 1882, James L. Whitney, speaking before the A. L. A. on the selection and training of library assistants, said that he felt the essential qualities of a candidate to be thus: "In examining a candidate, having discovered that he is of good stock physically and likely to bear the strain of continuous library service for a series of years; that he is accustomed to habits of order and punctuality; that he is studious and accurate, and above all amiable; the most thorough examination should be made of his intellectual ability."

The outside reading of these young persons should be supervised carefully also and if they are seriously in earnest, they will read for definite gain. The library should furnish a list of required and recommended reading for that purpose. This list should be revised at least biennially and some desirable new titles added. The love of reading is not sufficient. It should be the love of reading good books and the forming of literary taste. Time should be occupied so fully that pupils would have no time for other reading and the school librarian should be requested not to lend to pupils pusillanimous and polyanimous literature, for its creators, like the rest of the poor, are always with us.

That few young people, even those of college age, know what they want to do and are fitted for is true if we are to believe the great educators of the day, and there is no reason for doing otherwise. A Harvard senior, member of a recent class, sent a questionnaire to his own classmates asking their plans for the future. A few replied that they were going to have a job with father, a few planned to travel in Europe, others were going to

take post-graduate work because they frankly admitted they didn't know what else to do, but the great majority had no plans and, Micawber-like, were waiting for something to turn up.

In marked contrast to this is the very interesting educational experiment being made by President Morgan of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, O., the only college in the United States where cultural branches and vocational guidance with practical experience are taken alternately. When the students of that college have finished their schooling, they will know what they want to do as far as human effort can assist.

A year or so ago a college president created quite a little excitement and much discussion by stating that too many young people were entering college who had no capacity for its subjects and that in consequence hundreds had to be dropped at the end of the first semester. It was perfectly true, but should not have been, for these incompetents never should have been admitted. So with the library profession. We should not admit the weak and unfit.

The curriculum of every library school and training class is too crowded—so much so that pupils are likely to have severe cases of mental indigestion. The criticism is made also, and with more or less justice, that college graduates rebel at the idea of learning library handwriting, typewriting, etc. There are certain subjects which are included in all courses and are called library subjects which are not such, strictly speaking. They are merely accessory to library work and useful in its pursuit. These are the ones mentioned—library handwriting and typewriting—and alphabetizing, the physical make-up of a book, bookbinding, mending, poster-making, ordinary printing terms and proof-reading. By acquiring some knowledge of and proficiency in these in high school, much time could be saved which later would be available for real technical library instruction.

If, therefore, the librarian of the immediate future will insist upon these fundamental requirements, the quality of raw material received will be bound to

be improved—suitable education, vocational guidance, desirable personality and intelligence tests. In the libraries of the Utopian future there will be no place for the person of arrested or low mentality or of meager education.

The raw material is tried, tested and examined and the day arrives when 10 or 15 young women appear at the library to learn to be librarians. They are raw material, indeed, not knowing where to put their hats or the way about the building. The world is theirs, however, and the great pleasure of the training class instructor is to take them and see them develop day by day into competent assistants. What shall we teach them?

The Training board lists but six definite subjects, namely cataloging, classification, reference, book selection, children's work, library administration. Three are indefinite—miscellaneous, minor, cultural. The latter might include anything from the appraisal of magazines to a course in world literature. The questionnaire sent out by the chairman of the Committee on the standards of training classes contains 34 subjects suggested for inclusion. A number somewhere between these two probably will prevail in the opinions of most training class instructors.

Suppose, for the sake of the exposition of the argument, that we accept the six listed by the Training board since they appear on both lists, interpreting library administration to mean local library systems. One or two lectures, preferably by the chief librarian, should be given, telling of the administration of the library, its departments and branches. If general library administration is to be inferred, the query may well be raised, "Why try to teach this subject to pupils who will occupy lowest grade positions?" This is a library school subject. If a training class pupil shows more than average ability and has the requisite amount of education, she should be encouraged to go to a library school.

By agreeing on the subjects on both lists and by hoping for pre-vocational acquisition of subjects which we have recommended in the high school, we have

left on the questionnaire list certain subjects which may be included under the heads minor, miscellaneous and cultural. These are accessioning, shelf-listing, current events, fiction seminar and survey of literature. The latter is too big a subject to put into a training class curriculum and time will not permit. Furthermore, the library presupposes an education. Book numbers, not listed anywhere, should be included under minor technical processes. Now what is our residue? Community relations, library history, library organizations, loan work, order, public documents and trade bibliography.

What are the essentials of this remainder? Trade bibliography and order work naturally fall together and should be included. Probably 30 per cent of all training class graduates are engaged in loan work, so it is highly essential to give definite instruction and thorough practice work in it. Public documents, including federal, state and city, should have sufficient treatment for pupils at least to know that there are such, their importance and where they are to be found. One lecture on the American Library Association and the local state association and some outside representatives of local community service, if speakers be available, should certainly be included. Otherwise, pupils will have no national viewpoint or ideas on the relations of the library with other state and local institutions.

Enough classification to know the possibilities in books and their relative values in the library; enough cataloging to be an assistant in the cataloging department and to have intelligent use of the catalog; enough reference work to make reference assistants out of college women and for others to know when to send patrons to the reference department; enough children's work to provide assistants in the juvenile department and give a foundation for the knowledge of children's books; enough public documents to know what and where they are and at least to look intelligent when they are asked for; enough trade bibliography and order work to be able to look up the price of a book and its publisher and

to write slips for the order department—these are the fundamentals.

Not too much, though, or too many subjects. Let us do a few things well—not strain at a gnat and swallow a whole menagerie. After all, a training class is for local service. Why not establish minimum instead of inclusive requirements and then give free rein to each library to fill remaining hours to meet local needs?

Is this all? No. Courtesy, promptness, desire to serve, ability to handle a situation, amiability toward staff members and public, and loyalty to the library are to be instilled by example as well as precept. Samuel S. Green once, in speaking before the A. L. A., said: "Another danger to which a school of library economy is subjected is the exaggeration of the importance of instrumentalities by its pupils and a failure on their part to catch the spirit of helpfulness which is essential in libraries, and to acquire the disposition to serve all men faithfully, and to make of the institutions to which they are to belong great centers of educational influence in which enthusiasm for the dissemination of knowledge and wisdom, the choicest fruits of study, ability and culture, is to provide the motive power and make manifest the spirit which, only, can justify the labor expended in becoming acquainted with the approved appliances and methods which are taught in a school of library economy." Sound doctrine for any agency for teaching library science.

And when this young woman—this fine product of our educational system—has been examined, tested, selected and trained, what should be the result and for what are we striving in the future? First, she should be able to work as an acceptable assistant in any department of the library in which she is trained and under the direction of department heads. She is not to be expected to take initiative as she is too inexperienced. Second, after some experience, she should be a worthy assistant in any library and a super-selected pupil in a library school.

And what of the instructors? Shall we set all these high standards for our

future pupils and none for ourselves? The joy of the potter in molding the clay into a beautiful object should be no greater than ours in making these young women into competent, enthusiastic library workers. To do so, however, should not be mere theory. We should have education, training, ability to impart knowledge, enthusiasm in and for our work and a sort of zest for life which makes all good work worth-while. We should put ourselves under the protection of the archangel Jophiel, the guardian of the tree of knowledge and the protector of all those who, with humble heart, seek after truth and the enemy of those who pursue vain knowledge.

Dr Meiklejohn, in his essay on Reorganizing the curriculum in *Freedom and the College*, says, "If we were examining the intellectual method of a sophomore to see what sort of a man he is, there are, I think, seven main questions which we should like to ask:

1) Can he and does he read books?

In books are gathered up the culture

and knowledge of the race. A boy who has not learned to go to them, to understand their meanings, is not, in method at least, upon the great highroad to education.

2) Can he express his own thoughts in writing?

3) Can he speak clearly and accurately?

4) Can he listen to and understand another's speech?

5) Has he a sense of fact, distinguishing from facts the mere suggestions which are not yet established?

6) Can he derive an implication, draw an inference, and see what implications and inference do not follow?

7) Has he a sense of values by which to feel, to appreciate, to recognize the things worth-while from those not worthy of our choosing?"

Again with Horace we may say, "With a changed name, the story is related of thee," for what better statement can we offer of the intellectual standards to be set for youth?

Business Methods and Efficiency in the Public Library¹

G. L. Zwick, trustee, Public library,
St. Joseph, Mo.

I know next to nothing about the operation of a library in its relation to the public, but, as a member of a city board for several years, I believe I have learned something about proper business methods for a board to pursue if it expects to render efficient service in its field.

Most boards are too large for the best results. To overcome the evil of being cumbersome and unwieldy, they try to perform their duties thru the agency of committees. If properly worked, this plan is not objectionable but, alas and alack, too often it means surrender of true board control. If the work of the board is divided and parceled out to various committees with full power to act in the premises, then such a system is wholly bad. Such a delegation of powers virtually results in the creation of

several boards in one with consequent friction and lack of harmony, all to the great detriment of the library organization. For instance, if a board, as legally constituted, is composed of nine members, three members should never have supreme power in any matter.

I have in mind a school board of six members which is divided into committees of two members each for the consideration and determination of its problems. The teachers employed in the schools under the jurisdiction of that board may be competent, but they certainly do not owe their positions to the deliberative judgment of the board. Such a method of procedure is unsatisfactory in the extreme and any member of a library board who would insist upon absolute power in the decision of any question is not fit for the position.

Another common fault in boards is the practice of dealing directly with members of the staff and employes without the intervention of the librarian. The li-

¹Read before meeting of Trustees section, A. L. A. conference, Saratoga Springs, July 3.

brarian should not be a mere figure-head nor a rubber stamp. He is or should be the chief executive officer of the organization and all matters coming before the board, except his own tenure, should be presented by him, with his recommendations. If there is any friction in the personnel or if the organization fails to function properly, he should be held responsible for it, and it is "up to him" to iron out the difficulties. Failing to do so, it is his duty to request board action. If any member of the staff is dissatisfied with any of his decisions, opportunity for an appeal to the board should be afforded, if desired. It is not likely that such a situation would often arise because assistants are ordinarily supposed to conform to the policy of their chief, loyalty and coöperation being the prime requisites of a desirable assistant. Irreconcilable divergence of views, however, sometimes arises and for the sake of harmony somebody must yield. In such an emergency both sides are entitled to be heard. But let us look well to the manner of the hearing. There is a right way and a wrong way to investigate dissension in an organization.

I can imagine a young and comely assistant, with influential friends and relatives, perhaps, calling at the private office of a board member and acquainting him with her continuous record of faithful service in the library which is honored by his trusteeship. She may be then in charge of one of its most important departments and almost indispensable. He gives her cordial welcome and begs her to state the purpose of her call. Without further ceremony, she launches into a detailed history of her own achievements and gradually leads up to a wholesale indictment of the library and its chief custodian. What should Mr A. Vain Trustee do at this juncture of the proceedings? He has encouraged the young lady to confide in him—to appeal to his reason as an intelligent human being and to play upon his heart-strings as a creature of sympathetic instinct and compassion. Can he refuse to express an opinion on the merits of the case? Most certainly he cannot. His personal opinion is usu-

ally forthcoming and is naturally favorable to his fair visitor. Pride in this expressed opinion furnishes an excuse to stick to it later, even when he is convinced that he has arrived at the wrong conclusion. How much better would it be, as soon as he discovers her objective, to tell her, politely but firmly, that he cannot listen to any *ex parte* library case, and advise her to present her grievances to the librarian and if he failed or neglected to remedy the situation, she might ask him to present the whole matter to the board. Members of library boards approached in this way, either by employees or patrons, should have the good sense to insist that any and all complaints should be heard by the full board in regular session assembled. This would mean fewer and less captious complaints and many would be nipped in the bud.

There are always some persons in the community who are constitutionally hostile to the powers that be. If they can start a public agitation against the library, the librarian or the board, they will not fail to do so. These misanthropes like nothing better than to corner a friendly member of the board and pour into his ears the direst sort of criticism as long as he will listen. The librarian is supercilious, the assistants are discourteous, the books are salacious, or there is too much red tape in the issuance thereof. Reduced to final analysis, this frequently means that the critic has sought to violate some wholesome rule and has been denied the right to do so. Invite him to appear before the board and there present his case, and his voluble hostility sharply declines. If he has been guilty of exaggeration in his personal talk with one member he knows that he dare not take such a chance with the whole board, because some one may be better informed than the individual member.

A library cannot be efficient without adequate support and it is the business of the library board to see that the library does not become a step-child of the community. But it is a peculiar fact that people do not realize the importance of a library in the scheme of education. If

they did, more libraries would be receiving the minimum of one dollar per capita as prescribed by the American Library Association.

After all, the obtention of revenue should be the principal objective of a library board. Spending the money after it is acquired may well be left to the chief executive officer or at least may be done upon his recommendation. There is little danger of a deficit because this may be avoided by curtailment in book purchasing and any decrease in expenditure for new books will not be immediately reflected in library service.

How to secure permanent income sufficient for library needs is a big problem. It can only be done by selling the library idea to the community. Once convince the community that the library is an integral and indivisible part of the educational system and you will succeed in justifying the expenditure of a dignified sum for library making. In my opinion, one dollar out of every ten spent for education should be apportioned to the library. I doubt if any library in the country has been favored that far, yet when we consider the tremendous stimulus afforded by the public library to children of school age, and then add to

that its exclusive service in the field of adult and pre-school education, it is readily seen that the percentage I have given is very conservative.

In our city, we are compelled to beg the city council for funds in excess of the minimum fixed by our charter. The members of the council are not usually alive to the educational needs of the community and they cannot understand why we should want to divert money from the fire or police departments or for the maintenance of streets to buy books to put upon library shelves. We should be better off if our library was under the jurisdiction of the school board and entitled to the dispensation of school funds, as is done in some cities.

I hope the day may speedily come when the library will be recognized as a distinct factor in public education, entitled to demand and receive adequate support along with the grade school, the high school, and the junior college. I believe this consummation can be reached when the people learn more about the educational work of the public library, and the primary duty of every library board is to bring the people to a better understanding of its value in the great scheme of popular education.

In the Letter Box

Not Guilty!

EDITOR, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Your editorial, *Expensive Gifts*, in July PUBLIC LIBRARIES prompted by the "generosity of the Kiwanis club of Chattanooga, Tenn., in giving money for the purchase of books to establish two branches of the Public library" invites a rejoinder, tho not a critical one.

Through the sagacity of a competent library board and a club of business men, the Kiwanis donation finds no place under the heading *Expensive Gifts*.¹ The original offer of the Kiwanis club was a book truck, but cost of maintenance and depre-

ciation militated against the acceptance of it. The County court is responsible for the maintenance of the county branch libraries established in Hamilton County and they were committed to the tried and true method of permanent branches as already established in the county—rather than the newer method of a rolling book stock.

The record attained by the Hamilton County schools, the highest in the state, was attributed partly to the nine county libraries which function as school and community libraries in nine high schools of Hamilton County—so maintenance was offered for every county branch the Kiwanis would establish, and the result was the Kiwanis club donated \$1000 for two branches.

¹Not even as a model performance? The last paragraph of the editorial acquits Kiwanis.
—Editor.

So enthusiastic did the Kiwanis club become that the vote was carried unanimously, with the suggestion that the idea be presented at the sectional meeting so other clubs could adopt the same idea as their major or minor project for the year's work.

The Kiwanis national slogan is "Better relations between country and city people," and the Kiwanis club of Chattanooga recognized the library as the proper medium of cementing the relationship.

NORA CRIMMINS
Librarian

Public library
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Reflections

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I can't refrain from adding my bit to the chorus of praise of the A. L. A. post-conference trip which we are all hearing. It was a delightful trip—with rare memories to treasure, of refreshing drives past pine-scented woods, of glimpses of sparkling lakes and water falls, of the charming tea with Dr and Mrs Dewey at the Cascade Lakes club house, and of their further hospitality the next day at Lake Placid—that was a rare treat—topped off with a gem of a concert by a septet from the Boston symphony orchestra.

At the Trudeau sanatorium, on the way over to Placid, one of the chauffeurs offered to show his party the Stevenson cottage, saying that he didn't know why so many people wanted to see it, but he guessed the fellow must have written a book once. The crowd refrained from enlightening their guide, preferring to leave him for the delectation of future tourists.

At one hotel, which had received word that a party of librarians was coming, great joy was expressed over the thought that there might be at least a few interesting flappers among the number. But when an order came in later for machines for a party of 70, not under 65, some one said, "What are you all so pleased about? Don't you know all that crowd is over 65 years old?"

I have been moved to some reflections

on the changing status of librarians on glancing thru a recent volume of the census. Cold figures—yet, what is this? The words fairly leap out at me—librarians, aeronauts, stage hands, circus helpers. Did librarians ever find themselves in such bright, gay company as here in this government statistical volume? Have we not rather been called that "pale sisterhood" and been content to have ascribed to us negative virtues rather than positive? Is not our marked characteristic reputed to be gentleness? Even our good friend Christopher Morley asserts that we have delightful, *demure* and public-spirited virtues. But in my Census volume, I find listed, after the important professional pursuits, "Other professional pursuits: aeronauts, librarians, other occupations." Then—"Attendants and helpers (professional service): dentists' assistants, librarians' assistants and attendants, stage hands, circus helpers, theater ushers."

I ponder—surely, with that winged company of aeronauts, librarians may reach heights never before attained!

Apologetically but sincerely yours,

MELLIE M. SMITH
Reference librarian

Miami university
Oxford, O.

The Library Survey Concerning the questionnaire

The questionnaire which is to form the basis for the Library survey will be mailed about November 1. A most encouraging attitude toward the survey has been shown by practically everyone, and its success seems to be certain provided every library in the country does its part in furnishing full information on all of the points covered in the questionnaire so far as they apply. As it is necessary to send the same questionnaire to large and small libraries, to college and university as well as to public libraries, naturally no one library will have to answer every question. In the preparation of the questionnaire, it has been borne in mind that for the small libraries, especially, it will often be difficult to give the time required for answering the ques-

tions. Everything possible has been done to simplify the task, by so arranging the questions that each library can readily pick out the questions which apply from those which do not apply.

The survey is *not* intended as a study of the best library practice or as a study of conditions in a few selected libraries, but is designed as a complete study of existing conditions and methods in libraries of all types, both large and small. The replies from small libraries will be fully as important as the replies from the largest and best supported. In like manner, every effort will be made to have the final reports of the investigation of such a nature that they will be fully as valuable to the smallest as well as to the larger institutions.

Every librarian is therefore requested to remember that he or she has a definite part in the investigation, and a definite share of the responsibility for making the survey a success.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON
Director

Librarians En Masse!

Have you ever seen librarians *en masse*? Twelve hundred of them? Thus only can you appreciate the immensity of library work being done all across this country of ours. It is an interesting sight! The types are as many and varied as in any other profession or business industry. There are the serious and the gay, those intent upon a piece of new library legislation and those seeking a swim at sunrise. There is the quiet gray-haired woman attending her twentieth convention, to whom this annual trip has become a sacred rite, and the rosy cheeked young assistant who stands with wondering eyes as those who have writ their names large on the library records come to life before her. There goes a gray-haired man who has written several books on library science, or there is the handsome white-haired woman who has been a presiding genius of this vast organization for years. And there is a man who demands one's attentions. Surely any sculptor might be proud to chisel such a profile! Has New York lent one of her

most important personages? No, he has been the able president of the A. L. A. in its seeking for the best methods of adult education.

The librarians take possession of a big summer hotel with its many parlors and writing rooms; they own every nook and cranny of it for a week. The shops are given over to library exhibits, or the latest advertising device, or some new feature in book-binding.

First in importance are the general meetings where papers are read with suggestions to meet the problems of all, far and near. Here every one obtains that inspiration which is the propelling force for the next year's work.

Then there are the sessions of the law libraries, of the theological libraries, of the special business libraries, of the technical libraries, and numerous other groups. On one corner of the wide piazza one sees a small group of men and women sitting in high-backed rockers, to all appearances having a friendly chat; but no, it is a group of bank librarians discussing the latest sources of financial reports or the quickest service for the cogent banker.

There is a group of those interested in library work with hospitals, for this is one of the main features of expansion in the big libraries of our country. If our sick and suffering are not able to go to the library, why should not the library go to them, just when they need relief from a siege of suffering?

In the ballroom, the meetings for children's librarians are always overcrowded as there are more persons keenly interested in the progress of the child than in any other form of library work.

The days slip by all too quickly. Each had planned to do and see so much more!

So we carry back to our jobs the incentive of a splendid meeting, the inspiration of new scenes, new faces and new ideas. As we draw upon this store thru the coming year may we grow, and may our jobs grow, in force and in accomplishment.

SYLVIA OAKLEY
High-school librarian

South Bend, Ind.

Employing Bookbinders of America

The Employing Bookbinders of America will meet at the Drake hotel, Chicago, October 15-17. This is a gathering of the progressive binders of the country, representing all the different trade bindings.

The meetings of the group of library binders and of the edition binders should be of particular interest to librarians. The chairman of the A. L. A. bookbinding committee has attended the last two meetings and found them both interesting and helpful.

Mr Reavis of the Pacific Library Binding Company, manufacturer of the over-sewing machine, well known in the West and, by reputation, in the East, is to speak. Others equally qualified are on the program.

All librarians will be given a cordial welcome and those who find it possible to attend will feel that attendance has been distinctly worth-while. Any effort to promote coöperation and understanding deserves attention and respect.

M. E. W.

Speed the Parting—Welcome the Coming

Chalmers Hadley, for nearly 14 years librarian of the Denver public library, resigned to become librarian of the Cincinnati public library and left Denver, September 1, to assume his new duties. The staff of the Denver library was his in a very unusual sense as but four of the present personnel of 70 were in the library when he took charge, February 1, 1911. In recognition of that bond and of the very great esteem and personal affection felt by all the employes, Mr Hadley was presented with a handsome gift of two first editions of Tennyson. These were companion volumes of the lyric poems, 1830 and 1833, bound by Riviere in full levant morocco. For some years, Mr Hadley has been greatly interested in beautiful and rare books and the gift seemed a fitting one.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska, unanimously elected to succeed Mr Hadley, arrived in

the city, September 23. In welcoming Mr Wyer, the staff, in order to overcome the difficulties of service during 12 hours of the day over an entire city and to do something characteristic of the West, decided to have a mountain outing. This was accomplished by means of a beef-steak fry held on Sunday, September 28. Members assembled on the front steps of the library at 9:30 a. m. and proceeded by automobile to Bergen park, a part of Denver's Rocky Mountain Park area. The day was perfect, the sky cloudless and when it was found that a committee had gone ahead and prepared the way, the height of enjoyment was reached. The camp-fire was burning, golden aspens were in their glory and the odors! Altogether, it was a delightful and satisfactory way of meeting Mr and Mrs Wyer.

R. R.

An Important Ruling

The local postmaster of a western city recently decided that libraries should pay first class rates on library books containing a dating slip. He held that the dating slip constituted a personal communication to the borrower. The matter was referred to the A. L. A. committee on federal and state relations and at once taken up with the postmaster general at Washington. Assurance was immediately given by the department that it was not the intention to require first-class postage on library books and that the local postmaster would be so notified. The committee requests that it be informed of any similar cases in the future in order that they may also be brought to the attention of the postmaster general.

A recent issue of the *Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn, N. Y., contained the contribution of the Public library of that city to the popular craze for cross-word puzzles. This was a good bit of library publicity in that the value of the library and what it is prepared to do for the public was stressed in the 241 steps in the solution of the puzzle, each step emphasizing the library, its contents and activities. The puzzle was prepared by Louis N. Feipel of the library staff.

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M. E. Ahern, Editor

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Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

The Library Survey

THE Committee of five in charge of the largely discussed survey of library service has gotten down to hard work at its office in the Public Library, St. Louis, and is sending out an appeal (*See p. 399*) for the coöperation of individual libraries and librarians in making its work of real value. This appeal should attract the attention and receive the support of everyone responsible in any way for good administration of any kind of library. The question of whether one approves of such a survey or not is beside the point, and if it were not, it is now too late to raise an obstacle to what is proposed, and really the answer to the question, "What is the survey?"—the all inclusive, nationwide investigation of library progress in the United States—makes support of the proposition the duty of every librarian.

Much theory passes for practice and many practices are without much theory in the conduct of library affairs of today.

These things can be fairly presented. There should be substantial, reliable presentation of what good library work and good library doctrine are and what promise these things give for future development accessible not only for those who are in the heat of the day's work at this time, but as foundation stones for future progress in the momentous question of the spread of intelligence and right thinking in the world of tomorrow.

A little time given to serious thought, resulting in immediate action in answering whatever questions can be answered and promptly returning the questionnaire to the committee's headquarters, 1106 Union Blvd., St. Louis, will be a worthy action well done and one which should not be delayed.

It is planned to have the report published in full prior to the A. L. A. semi-centennial in 1926.

Now, ready, everybody!

Advancement in Government Library Service

IN THE early days of library pioneering in this part of the library vineyard, one was accustomed to hear a not-

able library boomer from Wisconsin urge and re-urge those who had plans and ideals for library service not to be-

come discouraged but to "keep everlastingly at it." More than one seemingly hopeless problem was and long continued to be more or less satisfactorily solved by following the advice so generously given and so constantly acted upon by the speaker herself.

The report of Miles O. Price at Saratoga Springs, concerning the final triumph of the efforts of the District of Columbia library association which has so faithfully and seriously worked on the difficult problem of better recognition of the valuable service rendered by librarians in government service, is a glowing instance of the triumph of the slogan above referred to.

It is possible to recall one and another who, because of long and wearisome effort, became somewhat discouraged at the consideration received from time to time from congressional committees into whose hands this vexed question had been placed. It is only in a backward look that it is possible to appreciate the long distance that has been traveled, the growth of the subject of library service and the final intelligent decision regarding it which has been brought about thru so many years of hard work in relation to the matter. The absurd statement of the long ago Iowa congressman in calculating the cost of the Library of Congress as judged by the number of books it circulated; of another congressman who declared he could furnish capable library workers at \$1.25 a day, mark the deep places in the abyss of ignorance which has dealt with this matter in days gone by. The gradual light which grew slowly but surely around the subject was well worth the efforts and constant faithfulness to the principles involved which, under the direction of the District of Columbia library association, finally brought the signal success which Mr

Price's report shows and in which all librarians may take considerable pride. For it must be that general library service thruout the country has impressed itself locally on those congressmen who were intelligent in their attitude and efforts in the matter so that they came at the problem in Washington with an understanding knowledge from personal experience, perhaps in their own home libraries.

Another factor which doubtless may have had considerable weight in solving the problem was the fine spirit of war-time service which was carried into the numerous and varied departments of the government, particularly in Washington, by those librarians who, in the zeal of their desire to be helpful to their country in her time of distress, often left lucrative and easy berths to place at the service of their country the professional knowledge, wide experience and patriotic zeal which distinguished thousands of library workers during the war. They backed up the claim of the Washington coterie that real library service includes more than clerical excellence, that special knowledge, special training, discriminating intelligence and joy in labor performed are valuable and necessary assets in research work and in solving the many knotty problems that come into the daily grind of departmental groups.

If librarians everywhere can realize how important is every effort in their own circle of endeavor in its bearing on the welfare of all other parts of the large circle, and act accordingly, improvement both in conditions and quality of library service will be a constant result in every relation in proportion to the solidarity of the efforts.

And now there is much ground for rejoicing in the accomplishments that

have been arrived at in the promise for future development both of opportunity and appreciation in library service in government departments in Washington. While credit for the results accomplished may properly be distributed in various directions, the steady, unflinching, indefatigable efforts of Miles O. Price who, at the crucial moment gathered the threads with a steady hand and held every advantage secured, waiting for the

time when sufficient advancement had been made to warrant agreement with the proposal offered, deserve special mention. One could but feel as Mr Price graphically told his story from the platform that the speaker's fiber of steadfastness, backed by intelligent vision, was an element that augured success in any undertaking and furnished an example of what one might well wish were more commonly found in important places.

Important Changes

TWO important changes in places of administration occurred during the vacation season. The resignation of Dr N. D. C. Hodges (*See P. L. 29:328*) made it imperative that the executive officer of so large an institution as the Cincinnati public library be appointed at the earliest time possible. Notwithstanding the fact that several members of the Cincinnati library board had rather extensive acquaintance among prominent librarians of the country, a committee to report upon a successor for Dr Hodges was appointed and placed itself in communication with a number of sources where valuable opinions in the matter might be obtained and went carefully into the *pros* and *cons* of a number of suggestions. The result was that early in July the suggestion of the committee was approved by the full board and Chalmers Hadley of Denver was named librarian of the Cincinnati public library, to begin his duties, September 1.

To those who have known Mr Hadley in his active library work, there comes the feeling that the choice could not have been better. Of his inheritance and environment, training and experience, character and ambitions, nothing but the highest commendation can be uttered. His early training and experience up to the

present have fitted him admirably for the important post which he has assumed. Mr Hadley is a native of southern Indiana, on the border of which stands Cincinnati, and he is acquainted with the character, needs and endowment of the region. His first important library work was performed as secretary of the Indiana library association, during which time Indiana forged ahead to a leading place in state supervision of libraries. Mr Hadley was the first regular secretary of the A. L. A., appointed when headquarters were moved to Chicago and, singularly, his term as such was served during the time Dr Hodges was president of the A. L. A.

In accepting the insistent, unanimous call to become head of the Denver public library, Mr Hadley faced a rather difficult problem with many factors in it that required tact, judgment, patience and far-sightedness. The present high standing of the institution testifies how ably and wisely he met and solved conditions in the situation.

Besides serving as secretary of the A. L. A., Mr Hadley has acted as its president; he has been a valuable member of important library committees and has served as president of two state associations. Besides being secretary of the In-

diana library commission, he served as a member of the Colorado library commission and his leaving that position at the present time will mean a loss to the fine work that has been going on all over that state. Mr Hadley is still a comparatively young man and, it is to be hoped, has many years of usefulness ahead of him and, judging from the record he has already made, this augurs well for library matters which may be commended to his care in his new field of labor in Ohio.

Perhaps no man in A. L. A. is more thoroughly liked and admired by those who know him than is Malcolm G. Wyer—a man of sterling integrity, sound scholarship, high professional standards and though, with all, a gentle, modest man, one with the courage of his con-

victions when occasion arises for taking his stand. His library experience has been largely in university circles, particularly in the University of Iowa and, for the past dozen years, in the University of Nebraska. At the same time, he has been an active member of A. L. A., and chairman of important committees and investigating boards. He has been interested in state library commission work in both Iowa and Nebraska and is thoroughly alive to the possibilities and duties of public library service. Mr Wyer succeeds Mr Hadley at Denver and this promises continuation for Denver of the high standard of library service which it received from his predecessor. Both Denver and Cincinnati are to be congratulated on their new librarians.

Death of Richard Henry Tedder

THE death of Richard Henry Tedder, the well and favorably known English librarian, August 1, removed from the scene of action perhaps the foremost man of the craft in the British Isles.

Mr Tedder was appointed librarian of the Athenaeum in London in 1874 but had been concerned with library affairs for several years previously. During his more than half a century of work, he was constantly active in the advancement of bibliography and in his efforts to raise librarianship to the standards of a scholarly profession. He was one of the organizers and always a valued member in various capacities of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. He was largely responsible for the two international conferences of librarians held in London in 1877 and 1897. Mr Tedder will be very pleasantly remembered by those living who were fortunate enough to attend either of these confer-

ences and PUBLIC LIBRARIES' staff still holds very pleasant memories of much courtesy received at the latter conference. As editor of the proceedings of that conference, Mr Tedder was assiduous in seeing that the reporters received abundantly of all the notices, reports, contributions, etc., that were available.

He had a charming personality and was a direct refutation of the charge of aloofness that is so often made against prominent English librarians. It is a matter of deep regret that Mr Tedder was not seen in library circles on this side of the water. Librarianship in England owes him a debt of gratitude for the high ideals he always maintained for library service. His friends will long remember him as a courteous, kindly gentleman who believed in books and believed in people. He was a member of a number of learned societies and his contributions to books of knowledge gave him first rank as a bibliographer.

As It Was in the Beginning

Raymond C. Davis

Among the names of the librarians of what we now call the "olden time," that of Raymond Cazallis Davis, for 28 years librarian of the University of Michigan, who introduced instruction in bibliography into the college curriculum, has a peculiar interest.

Mr Davis was born, June 23, 1836, on a farm in Cushing, Maine, located on an inlet of the Atlantic ocean just outside Penobscot Bay. To help out the meager returns from the farm, his father, who was a sea captain, was accustomed to take mercantile voyages during part of the year.

Young Davis grew up to know the sea and at the age of 13, then almost a man, being unusually tall for his age, took a voyage on his father's sailing ship, which eventually carried them around the globe, covering a period of two years. This trip, taken in 1849-51, he has described in a book, published in 1869, entitled *Reminiscences of a voyage around the world*. This includes experiences similar to those of Dana's Two years before the mast, and is full of actual interest.

On his return, he prepared for college and in 1855 entered the University of Michigan. Serious ill health prevented the completion of the course, and in 1857 he withdrew from school. In 1868, Mr Davis returned to the University of Michigan as assistant librarian, which position he held for four years. He returned again to the sea, but in 1877 was appointed librarian of the university, which became his life work.

It was during Mr Davis' work as assistant librarian, in the 60's, that the card catalog was put into general effect, the idea of which had been brought from Europe by his predecessor in the librarianship, Rev Andrew Ten Brook, on his return from the U. S. consulateship at Munich, in 1862. Thus was started the card catalog for America in the University of Michigan during the same time at which it was being separately evolved in Harvard College library.

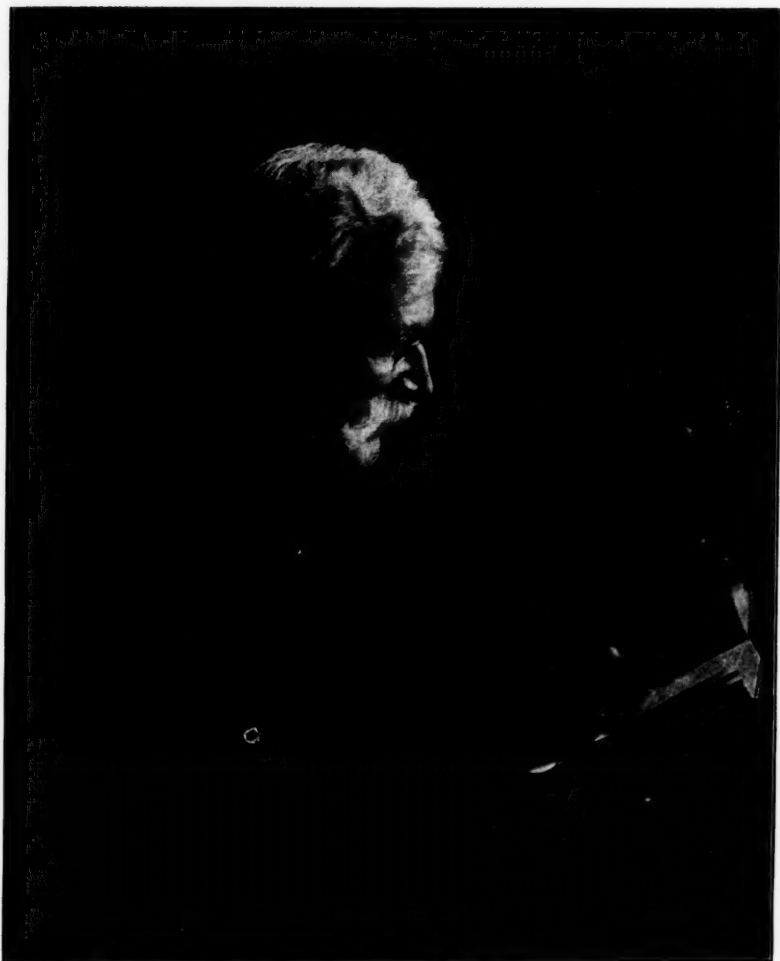
In 1878, Mr Davis joined the A. L. A. He always took a lively interest in the

association and its work, coöperating in the *Poole Index* and other work of the Publication board.

With the increase of students in the university and the increased number of books in its library, which had, at the time he took charge of it, 25,000 volumes, came new problems and new questions as to how to make the library useful to the students who came so little prepared to use it. In the fall of 1879, Mr Davis started a short course of lectures to members of the freshman class on the use of books and the library and, in 1881, began a regular course of lectures on bibliography, the precursor of the courses of instruction in bibliography and library science now given in so many colleges and normal schools. Both of these courses were elective. They were described in a paper by Mr Davis at the Milwaukee conference of the A. L. A. in 1886, as follows:

I had not performed the duties of a librarian long before it became evident to me that many of my readers were working at a disadvantage. Their knowledge of books of common reference was very limited; they did not know of the existence of special bibliographies and of indexes to serial publications; that they could help themselves by an intelligent exercise of their reasoning powers never occurred to them. In addition to this, they made no effort, on coming into the library building for the first time, to learn what they might expect, or what was expected of them, or the whereabouts of anything. They were willing to leave all to chance.

As one effort to remedy these evils I decided to give a few lectures on the library in general and on library aids in particular, at the opening of each college year. This I did first in 1879, and have continued to do since. I endeavor to show the student what his obligations are as a user of the library and also what his rights are. I also describe the card catalog, showing how it is constructed and how it should be handled, with a mention of the printed catalogs of other libraries in our possession and how they may be helpful. I give a list of the books of reference, with explanations of their scope and value. Particular attention is called to the special bibliographies which are becoming so numerous. And, lastly, I endeavor to teach that mental process which is available everywhere, and under all circumstances, in which the present knowledge of the inquirer is interrogated and made to indicate the direction in which further knowledge is to be sought.



Raymond Cazallis Davis, 1836-1919

In the year 1881, I submitted to the faculty of the university an outline of a systematic course of instruction in bibliography, which they were desired to consider, and, if it met with their approval, to recommend to the Board of regents for incorporation in the curriculum. The scheme was approved by the faculty, recommended by them as desired, and at the next meeting of the Board of regents, the course was established. It is an elective lecture course of one hour per week, extending thru the second semester. Those who take it and pass

a satisfactory examination receive a credit of one-fifth.

I think the language of the announcement of the School of library economy to be opened at Columbia college at the beginning of the coming year is that "the principles of library management" only will be taught. Of the wisdom of . . . thus confining study and discussion to the utilitarian side of bibliography there can be no doubt.

But the case is altered when the subject is to be taught to college students, not for a specific purpose but rather as a part of

liberal education. The antiquarian, or historical, side is important then. The student should become familiar with that portion of the subject in all of its aspects. If art contributes to it—as it does—he should know what it contributes. If history contributes to it—as it does—he should know what is gained from history. If literature contributes to it—as it does, largely, of course—he should know what literature gives.

In the course given at the university, therefore, all these contributions from art and history and literature are collected and arranged in that order which seems the most natural, and to the two divisions of bibliography which are generally recognized, viz., material, or practical, and intellectual, another is added, which I term historical bibliography, and place first as introductory. We have, then, three main divisions of the general subject.

1) Historical bibliography. This comprises a description of the writing materials of the different ages; of mss.; of the preservation of ancient literature; of the revival of learning in the fourteenth century, and that almost simultaneous event, the beginning of modern literature; of the invention of printing and the improvements in the art; of the early printers and their works; of libraries, and of the copyright.

2) Material bibliography. This has reference to the denominations and sizes of books, and their mechanical execution; to bibliographical nomenclature, to editions, to catalogs, to buying and caring for books, etc.

3) Intellectual bibliography. This has to do with the classification of literature and the contents of books.

Mr Davis then went on with a synopsis of the lectures and reasons for the value of the subject to the college student. Thus much has been given to show the attitude of mind toward the subject, and instruction in it, at the time of its inception. Mr Davis continued to give this course until several years after his retirement from the active duties of librarianship, in 1905. He was called upon to give a short course of lectures on this and similar subjects at the Library school of Columbia university in its first season, 1887, and continued to give the course there for several years or until the removal of the school to Albany. The librarians of that period saw the necessity of such instruction in schools and colleges as well as in special library schools, but its remarkable development during these

later years was hardly then anticipated. And the end of development is not yet.

Mr Davis devoted his energies to library work in a whole-hearted manner. He even devised a relative or movable classification to apply to the books which were fast outgrowing the room for them in the fixed shelving, but that soon grew cumbersome and was discarded for the Dewey decimal system, which was already coming into vogue a little before the Library of Congress began to print cards.

When Mr Davis asked for retirement, President Angell, in his annual report for 1904, referred to it in this way:

Librarian Raymond C. Davis, at his own request, has been permitted to lay down his office, while in appreciation of his long and faithful services, we have asked him to remain as librarian emeritus, with the understanding that he will continue to give instruction in bibliography. Mr Davis has been connected with the library as assistant librarian four years and as librarian 27 years. He has seen the library grow from 25,000 volumes to its present size (182,680v.). His fidelity and devotion to duty could not be surpassed, while his winsome personality and his willingness to assist every reader have endeared him to all who have ever had occasion to visit the library.

He was held for another year, until his successor could be determined upon, and then was given his well-earned rest.

One of the particular characteristics of Mr Davis, little known but to his intimate acquaintances, was his rare humor. This was little expressed in his library work, but was a side issue of his inmost nature.

The story¹ of his attendance at A. L. A. meetings contains some hints of his grasp of possible humorous situations.

"My first A. L. A. meeting was the Boston meeting of 1879. This meeting was held in the hall of the Boston Medical library association. My recollections of the meeting as a whole are rather dim. A few things, however, I remember very well.

At the close of his address as president, Justin Winsor referred to the death

¹The story here inserted was written for PUBLIC LIBRARIES ten years before his death and throws sidelights in several directions—*Editor of P. L.*

of Panizzi, the famous librarian of the British museum, and to his architectural feat in covering the court of the quadrangle with a dome. Then came his closing sentence: 'Upon this very table he sketched that historic plan, and this seat, so long the throne of Antonio Panizzi, becomes today the chair of this trans-Atlantic assemblage of librarians.'

The veritable chair and table were there before our eyes. The table had been in the possession of Panizzi for more than 40 years and on it he had sketched the present reading room of the British museum. The chair had been used by him for 20 years. These two pieces of furniture were bought by Henry Stevens when the effects of Panizzi were sold and were by him sent over to this country to be exhibited on this occasion. They were later purchased from Mr Stevens by George B. Chase of Boston and by him presented to the Boston public library.

Of the papers read at the meeting, that which excited the most interest was an illustrated one by Dr Lincoln of Boston on the ventilation of libraries. In this instance, there was an unusual reinforcement of text and illustration. We were told by the enthusiastic doctor that the hall in which we were was ventilated after the method he had described, and were bidden to taste the air and be convinced of its purity and sweetness. It *seemed* to have these qualities in a marked degree and the general opinion was that the ventilation problem was solved. A few years later, I called at the place to see Dr Chadwick, the librarian. I was not forgetful of the fact that the ventilation problem had been solved there and I alluded to it. 'It was a failure,' said the doctor, 'and had to be taken out.'

The city authorities gave the members of the association a sail on the harbor, landing us for lunch and other entertainment at one of the public institutions, the Reform school on Deer Island. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one. To the greater number, however, the visit to Harvard university, on the invitation of President Eliot, yielded more enjoyment as it had educational as well

as social features. Mr Winsor made it his care that this part of the program should be interesting.

On our arrival at the university, we were taken to Sanders theatre in Memorial hall, where President Eliot welcomed us in a very happy address. Then the venerable librarian emeritus, John Langdon Sibley, who was almost blind, was led forward by Mr Winsor and introduced. He was most warmly greeted. His speech, which occupied about 20 minutes, was to some of us, and perhaps to all, most interesting, and in its closing words, very pathetic, for the old man's voice became uncertain with emotion and his eyes filled with tears. He had given the library, as he said, the greater part of a long life. He it was who laid the foundation of the great collection that Harvard possesses at the present time. His remarks in full may be found in the proceedings of the association for that year, 1879.

After seeing the museum and other places of interest, we were taken to the great dining room in Memorial hall for refreshments. This was the only occasion on which I ever saw Mr Longfellow, who, with other distinguished guests, was present. Mr Winsor surprised his brother librarians by reading an original poem at this time. It was in honor of Mr Longfellow and was very happily conceived. He also surprised some of us by a very pretty display of gallantry. I cannot reproduce his felicities of language but will relate the matter as I recall it. If a title had been given to this little speech, it would have been something like this:

The influence of a lady—unconscious influence—on a man's fortunes.

This is the substance of Mr Winsor's speech:

When it became necessary to appoint a successor to Mr Sibley, President Eliot offered the place to Mr Winsor. He was inclined to accept it, but when the matter came to the knowledge of the trustees of the Boston public library, a strong pressure was brought upon him to remain in Boston, and President Eliot's offer was not accepted. Afterwards, when it was evident that his Boston friends had promised more than they could perform, Mr Winsor decided that he

would go to Harvard if the place was still open to him.

It was afternoon when he took a street car for Cambridge. While crossing the Charleston river bridge he saw, on a car coming into the city, the man he sought—President Eliot. The two stopped their cars and got off. Mr Winsor made known his errand. The offer of the Harvard librarianship was renewed and accepted. And here it was that a lady had exerted an influence on his fortunes. He learned from President Eliot that he had left the presidential mansion that morning to offer the vacant position of librarian to Mr Cutter of the Boston athenaeum. On his way to take a car, he had encountered a lady whose company he had found so pleasing that instead of boarding a car, he had accompanied her home and dined with her and even lingered after that. 'But for the subtle influence of this lady,' concluded Mr Winsor, 'the office of Harvard librarian had been filled in the morning, but not by me.'

He then asked the company to enter into his feelings and honor with their applause the lady, then present, and now the mistress of the presidential mansion. All arose with acclamations.

It was at this meeting that I first saw Dr Poole. At this time, the Newberry bequest was in litigation and someone had asked Dr Poole, as most likely to know, how matters in the case were. While Dr Poole was answering the question, he was interrupted several times by someone in the audience who objected to the implied value of such gifts. At last, Dr Poole, impatient at the interruptions, stopped his speech and delivered a verbal castigation to the man, under which he seemed to wither in his spirit and he left the room. Dr Poole finished his remarks in peace.

Here, also, I met for the first time Melvil Dewey, a young man of tremendous initiative and one whose name must appear frequently when the history of the library renaissance of the nineteenth century is written. Mr Dewey was the secretary of the association and to his official duties added many of those of a host and a bureau of information. He introduced members who were unknown to each other and answered with courtesy and fullness the numerous questions that were addressed to him, giving unwearied personal attention to all in trouble on any account.

The second meeting of the association at which I was present was that at Milwaukee in 1886. As Milwaukee would be reached by the greater number by way of Chicago, President Poole, who was at that time at the head of the Chicago public library, had arranged for a day in 'the windy city.' I took a night train and arrived early in the morning. At the hotel which was named as a rendezvous for the librarians were a number of men striding about the office with weary, disgusted expressions on their faces. I recognized among them Mr Whitney of the Boston public library and from him learned that the night had been intensely hot and accommodations on the train hardly satisfactory. There was a temper abroad that did not augur well for the day. There was a program for this halt by the way but so great was the heat that little attention was paid to it. I, for one, did not follow it and the few things that remain in my memory are not associated with library matters.

We were received at the rooms of the Board of education. Then followed an address by the mayor, Carter Harrison the First. This noted gentleman was a graduate of Yale and it so happened that there had just been an athletic contest between Yale and Harvard, with the result of a victory for Yale. In the midst of some flattering references to Chicago, His Honor suddenly paused, turned to Mr Winsor, who was the representative of Harvard present, and said, 'Oh, say, Winsor, didn't we soc it to you the other day?'

At the close of the mayor's remarks, President Fellowes of the old University of Chicago was introduced as the representative of higher education in the city. Referring to that university, he said:

As I have been introduced as president of the University of Chicago, you will expect me to have something to say about that university. It is defunct—no longer exists. I cannot lead you thru its halls—there are none. I cannot bring before you its ingenuous students—there are none. I cannot exhibit to you its equipment—there is none. All—halls, students, equipment—have melted into thin air and left not a rack behind. But stop—am I quite right? It occurs to me now that there is the tube of the telescope in my attic. The lenses are gone but

the tube is there, I am sure. If you desire to see it, I shall be delighted to show it to you.

In the evening we were taken out to Evanston by Dr Poole and at his home and the home of his son-in-law, Mr Holbrooke, spent a delightful evening. The heat had abated. There was a full moon. If Evanston is as beautiful by day as it was in that moonlight, the inhabitants are to be congratulated.

Either Milwaukee is a cooler place than Chicago or the weather had changed materially. Nothing better could be desired than what we experienced the next day, and, except at mid-day, all the days of the session.

I have described Dr Poole as rather merciless in a controversy. That he had a very tender heart was evident when he read his address as president. While referring to the recent death of Lloyd P. Smith, librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company, a friend of many years, his feelings overcame him to such an extent that he could not go on and the reading of the address was completed by Mr Whitney.

The subject most discussed in the papers read and after the papers was classification. Dr Poole had said in his address:

To say that we need more discussion of the subject of classification would be superfluous. We need, however, that the discussion should be divested of some of the asperities and personalities into which earnest men and honest men are liable to fall. We need, also, that the discussion should be cleared as far as possible of technicalities and abstruseness so that an incipient librarian who has not the wisdom of Solomon and the ingenuity of a magician may understand it.

These admonitions did not seem to me to be taken much to heart. Many were the witticisms uttered at Mr Dewey's expense. The matter was carried farthest by Mr Schwartz of the New York Apprentices' library in his paper entitled King Aquila's library.

A sort of a by-product of the matter was a paper on library construction, sent over from England by Mr Magnússon, the Icelandic scholar. The subject did not excite general interest but a few, and especially Dr Poole, were very much in-

terested. The plan, a spiral, was a novel one to most of us, but Dr Poole ruthlessly upset both the claim of originality which was made and the claim that there was now inaugurated 'a new era of order, system and sound economy in the construction of libraries thruout the world.' This spiral construction is illustrated by an outline sketch in the proceedings of the meeting of the association for 1886.

I do not know of a single instance of a library constructed on this plan. The great problems to be solved in such construction would, of course, be that of lighting and, in our climate, that of taking care of the snowfall on the roof.

The city authorities extended the usual courtesies. The mayor took us to ride about the city, where we were shown the things of most interest. Among these was the Empire brewery, over which we were shown from cellar to attic. We saw the army of men and women employed. At the end of the inspection, we were taken to a room which might have been the sample room, where we were seated. Then came a squad of young women carrying on trays huge glasses, ice-cold, of the product of the establishment. The brewery physician, a fat German, had us in charge at this time. We were all perspiring—he more than any other. Forgetting his manners, he halted the first Hebe and drank—no, *poured* down his throat, with no pause between glasses except to put an empty vessel down and take up a full one—the eight beakers that she bore. Then he gazed with good-natured, moist eyes around the company. His example was followed but no such score was made by anyone as that made by him. One member of the association was led to remark that at the Lake George meeting the librarians were vulgarly called 'liberians.' Here he thought we might be called 'zweiberians.'

It was here announced by the mayor that on the return trip to the hotel, we would be treated to an exhibition of the efficiency of the fire department of the city. I happened to be in the carriage in which the Mayor was and when he got out at one of the stations to give the alarm, we who were with him got out

also. He gave a general alarm and in an incredibly short time the whole fire department came tearing up to the spot. It was an inspiring experience."

Mr Davis had an exalted ideal of the work of the librarian and put into it all the strength of his vigorous constitution and the scholarly attainments of his character. In 1881, the university recognized this by conferring on him the honorary degree of Master of arts.

In 1906, at a meeting of the Ann Arbor library club Mr Davis gave a paper on The Function of the librarian. After showing the development of the librarian from prehistoric times as, according to Dr Johnson's definition, "one who has the care of a library," to the art of accumulating books, and then, as their increased numbers began to make them unmanageable, to cataloging them, and then, necessarily, to classifying them; and, as the classification of books was a classification of knowledge, and the librarian thus became a philosopher, Mr Davis added:

In the farther exercise of his reason he asked himself what he could do next. He was not long in doubt. He had something to give his fellow men and he proceeded to make this fact known to them. He advertised. He put over the door the inscription that graced the entrance to the old Theban library: "The balsam of the mind. *Nutriminum spiritus.*"

In the same paper, in expressing his high ideal of the place of the librarian in the work of the world, he said:

The office of librarian is an honorable one. When first instituted it was held by the sons of kings. In the performance of his duties there is before the librarian the living generation in the midst of its activities; behind him, in the books on the shelves, the completed work of the generations of the dead. No other labors amid such surroundings.

And he was not the "old-fashioned" librarian who thought his duty ended with keeping the books confided to his care in safety as well as in seclusion. He was strenuous in the effort to keep at least abreast of progress in scientific methods and in extending the usefulness of the library. One marked feature of his character was his saintly disposition—always the soft spoken gentleman. No one who ever worked under him—as did

the writer for many years—ever heard him speak unkindly of any one or use a harsh word to his subordinates. And when he died, in 1919, at the age of 83, after so long a life of unselfish service, we could but say of him: There goes a soul we love, a blessing to mankind.

BYRON A. FINNEY

Reference librarian emeritus
University of Michigan

An Incentive for Advancement

The necessity of keeping high ideals of professional service receives special attention in the Public library of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the staff is encouraged to study and travel.

A regulation with regard to leaves of absence has been adopted by the library, the substance of which is as follows:

Persons receiving advantage of the regulation must be in the service of the library not less than five years, after which once in five years they may receive a leave of absence for three months, in addition to the annual vacation, for travel outside the United States, for study as a regular registered student in a standard college, university or library school, or for scholarly research likely to be of use to the library.

Not more than two persons may be absent at any one time under this rule.

Persons who have had the benefit of extra leave of absence under the regulation must submit a written report of their work or observation together with records or reports from the school or college attended within two months after their return to the library.

Persons receiving the benefit of this extra leave of absence are expected to remain with the library not less than one year after their return or reimburse the library for the proportional time less than one year if they leave.

This leave of absence is given as a privilege, not as a right. No claim for compensation may be made for unused leave of absence of this kind.

Fifty Books of 1924

The success of the exhibits of fifty well-designed books last year has led to a second exhibit.

The exhibit opened at the Newberry library, Chicago, September 22, and will remain until October 18.

The books were selected and are shown under the auspices of the American institute of graphic arts.

American Library Association

Echoes from Saratoga

The "why," the "how," the "as" and the "is" were all present at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the A. L. A. for the chosen topic was Adult education and the subject in its application began as it should have—with the librarian. Then it turned to the people—what they are reading in Boston and California, with a cleverness worthy of the East and the West.

Since the association has developed a penchant for things international—China and its recent library development was presented thru the vibrant personality of Mary Elizabeth Wood, who told of some of the trials attendant upon securing necessary congressional library legislation.

The importance of the public library as an instrument for adult education was stressed by Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Public library, Seattle, Wash., and president of the association, in his presidential address, Friday evening, July 4. After telling of the growing demand for further education by adults and of the importance of widespread education in a democracy, Mr Jennings said:

"The fundamental tool of education is the book. The chief thing our children learn in school is the ability to read. When our students leave school, their education has just begun, for education is a life-long process and it must be acquired largely thru reading. For the great majority, the books required for this reading must be obtained at public libraries. The librarian, a specialist in books, must guide the reading and become a chief agent in adult education."

Mr Jennings said that libraries should provide readers' advisors to interview and encourage students and to plan courses of study. Graded reading lists on all subjects will also be required. The lack of non-technical, interesting books on many subjects must be filled. "Authors, especially college professors, must stop writing learned treatises for each other and begin to write readable books for the general public."

One-half of the people of the United States are without any public library ser-

vice, according to Mr Jennings, who urged that strenuous effort be made to provide a library for every community and well trained librarians for every library. He thinks that libraries should not try to maintain art galleries, museums, neighborhood houses and lecture courses. "The library should deal primarily with books and reading. Our function is to make the best in print available to every man. Until this is done, and done thoroughly, we should have neither time nor funds for other things."

It remained for President Jennings, in closing, to suggest readers' advisory assistants for libraries as a means of furthering Adult education, and the whole subject was given further impetus by Alexander Meiklejohn in his inspiring address which was conducive to thought and provocative to action. In its general aspect, Adult education was well reflected in all the topics for the general sessions.

In the individual sections, there was an increase of literary flavor, as was evidenced in the Children's Librarians section, which devoted itself exclusively to the possibilities and the influence of children's reading and to library work with children in its larger aspect. This latter subject was ably presented by John Adams Lowe who sounded as if he had been thoroughly convinced of the value of his topic. To this section, also, one is indebted for the real literary delight that came with Walter Pritchard Eaton's address.

Erudition, scholarship and literary finish were the characteristics of the Bibliographical society of America. Cotton Mather and his writings on witchcraft, Pickwickian chronology and Printers' marks smacked of literature and learning.

A happy combination of subjects and people made the afternoon session of the Lending section memorable. Literary introductions were happily made thru Mary K. Reely, and the Romance of rarity or stories of some famous first editions was felicitously given by W. N. C. Carleton. New fads in reading was cleverly presented by Emily V. D. Miller, and Paul M. Paine told in an attractive manner of methods of Outwitting the best-seller.

Lively discussion on well chosen subjects animated the Cataloger's round-table for small libraries and the Small Libraries round-table.

One would have to be omnipresent to be present at all the discussions, which invited, but why could not there be less duplication of subject thruout the program? If publicity forms the subject of a round-table, then why could it not embrace it in all its aspects, both large and small, and thus save its re-appearance from some of the small round-tables? The same might be said of cataloging, which in dealing with its more difficult problems, could leave the simpler ones for the state and district meetings.

In the course of six days, these were some of the subjects listened to and much dwelt upon there and afterwards. Stimulation of subject, people and place combined to make the Saratoga meeting one long to be remembered, but in pondering upon it, one wonders why the association does not center its attention more upon advanced education for librarians and leave the primary methods where they properly belong, in the summer schools, the training classes, in the library schools, and in the state and district meetings.

Literature, scholarship, learning—one associates with a national library association—and the program of its annual session in its individual application to groups should be redolent of such erudition as the A. L. A. can produce. Its aim and its ideals should be so high that nothing cheap or tawdry should be thought of, much less tolerated.

C.

Council meeting

The Council held but one session at Saratoga Springs. The report of the Temporary Library Training board (*See P. L.* 29:357) was adopted. It was recommended that the project for a cheap rate on books sent to and from libraries be made a legislative activity of the association during the coming year. The report of the committee urging an appropriation from Congress for the publication of an index to the legislation of the several states was adopted. Better arrangement in the matter of exchanging inter-library loans with Canada was also urged upon

the Committee on state and federal relations. The report of the committee on biennial *vs.* annual conferences recommended that, in view of the scant response made to the question through correspondence, the matter be referred to the full membership of the association for formal vote at some time in the future. Much enthusiasm was engendered by the report of Miles O. Price on the progress made in reclassification of library employees in government service.

Executive Board meetings

The Executive board held three meetings at the Saratoga Springs conference.

Resolutions were passed expressing thanks for gifts amounting to \$134,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York; \$10,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial and \$5000 from the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

A statement concerning regional meetings of the A. L. A. expressed the sense of the meeting, to the effect that the board will arrange for regional meetings only in case of a formal request from three or more neighboring state library associations. In regions where there are no active library associations, or where it appears that members of the A. L. A. desire a meeting independently of the action of state organizations, the board may arrange for these independently. It will be expected that the associations applying for a regional meeting will pay the expenses of a representative of the A. L. A., to be designated by the board, and that this representative shall be given a place upon the formal program.

The board approved the leasing of additional space in the John Crerar Library building for the use of A. L. A. headquarters; the publication, on recommendation of the Editorial committee, of the Children's Librarians' section "Exhibit list," "County libraries," by Harriet C. Long, and "Experiments in popular education," by Ethel Cleland; authorized the employing of an editor for the 1926 A. L. A. catalog, with an assistant; the publication, in July or August, of a special number of the A. L. A. *Bulletin*; appropriate credentials to Mary Eileen

Ahern, George H. Locke and W. W. Bishop as representatives of the A. L. A. at the British library association meeting in Glasgow, September 8-13.

The following appointments were made:

Commission on the Library and adult education: J. T. Jennings, chairman, C. F. D. Belden, W. W. Bishop, W. O. Carson, M. S. Dudgeon, Linda A. Eastman and Charles E. Rush.

Editorial committee: George B. Utley, chairman, Ernest J. Reece, Mary U. Rothrock, Frank K. Walter, Joseph L. Wheeler.

Board of education for librarianship: H. W. Craver, Andrew Keogh, Elizabeth M. Smith, Adam Strohm, M. G. Wyer.

Committee on relations between libraries and moving pictures: L. W. Josslyn, chairman, Louise Connolly, Marilla W. Freeman, J. C. M. Hanson, J. R. Patterson.

Finance committee: Carl B. Roden, chairman, Helen A. Bagley, H. W. Craver.

The president and secretary were instructed to investigate the possibilities of cities and resorts on the Pacific Coast as possible meeting places for 1925.

A communication was received from Mary Elizabeth Wood of Boone university, Wuchang, China, urging the A. L. A. to send a representative to China to aid in obtaining some of the Boxer Indemnity fund for the development of libraries.

Anne M. Mulheron, Portland, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board created by the election of H. H. B. Meyer to the presidency.

The newly elected officers of the A. L. A. are: President, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Margaret Mann, Engineering Societies library, New York City; second vice-president, John Adams Lowe, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Trustees section

The Trustees section met, July 3, with 97 members present. Alfred D. Mason, Memphis, Tenn., presided.

G. L. Zwick, Public library, St. Joseph, spoke on Business methods and efficiency in the Public library. (*See p. 396.*)

Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich., gave an informal report of library

conditions showing that between 50 and 60 libraries have \$1 per capita; six, \$2; three, \$3; two, \$4, and two, \$5. Dr George F. Bowerman, Washington, D. C., urged that appropriations be based, not on percentage but on adequate library facilities for the entire population. Dr R. R. Bowker of the *Library Journal* stressed the necessity of staff loyalty. Complaints should always be made to the entire board, he believed, and never to the individual trustee. L. W. Josselyn, Birmingham, Alabama, emphasized the advantages of direct contact with other library boards. Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis, held it a mistake to hold board meetings at night. He said that in the interest of efficiency a board meeting should be held in the afternoon and should be conducted strictly as a business proposition. He advocated the elimination of all red tape; the removal of barriers or rules and regulation; publicity about the library's service and about its needs, aims, and ambitions; organization of citizens' advisory committees, and the careful consideration of the budget, with convincing statement of the need for each item, and then "spend it all."

Other suggestions were that librarians are far more efficient as real publicity agents than publicity experts (Ahern); that librarian and reporter work in cooperation (Wheeler); that there is a tremendous advantage in having all publicity matter revised by the librarian even when written by a publicity man (Bailey); that a clear distinction be made between publicity agents and reporters, and that reporters are not publicity agents for anybody; also, that amateurs cannot prepare clear, correct, live copy (Reynolds); that a warning against lowering library ideals by commercial publicity be sounded. "Don't compare yourself to merchants who have something to sell. You have only service to give. Increased circulation is the smallest part of library service. Quality and not quantity reading is the only reading of consequence" (Wilmuth).

In a general discussion of the library board, consensus of opinion favored five

to seven members. It was also recommended that the board be kept out of politics. Placing library boards under the control of school boards was not favored.

Concluding the discussion of efficiency in library methods, Mr Mason stated that Memphis eliminated all red tape and purchased books in the open markets of the large cities. Their librarian, with \$3000 cash in hand, secured values obtainable in no other way. In the simplified system of accounting adopted by the Memphis library, the librarian is bonded and receives from the city a pink check covering all the salaries for the library. The librarian, in turn, issues a blue check to each employe. These checks are then balanced against each other at the close of each month.

In telling of branch libraries in Memphis, Mr Mason stated that every citizen of Memphis is within walking distance of a library. So far, 16 branches have been established. They are placed preferably in a new store building, on a car line, and on a corner next to a drug store. This is to give the librarian light and protection at all times. Three negro branches have been established and there is a negro library worker for the colored schools. The library maintains a bindery owned and operated by the library board.

Speaking on the topic, Selling the public library idea to city officials, Mr Ranck advocated selling it to all the people rather than just to those who control the finances. "To do this," he said, "first put the library on a solid foundation of service, then have a good municipal reference collection and use it for the benefit of each and every city official. Give them service and they'll do the rest. Interest heads of city departments, such as commissioner of public health, of public safety, of education, into giving book talks to the members of their staffs on late books pertaining to their work, and impress upon every city department that the library can give invaluable service. Don't knock city officials, educate them."

At the second session, in the afternoon, Washington T. Porter, Cincinnati public library, spoke on What are the necessary

qualifications of a library trustee? He defined a trustee as custodian of a public trust appointed to the place because of trust in his honor and ability. A trustee should be willing to give all the time and attention necessary to the performance of his duty, and only by so doing is he worthy of the public trust he had accepted. The first qualification for a trustee, according to Mr Porter, is enthusiasm for public service, not for public employment; the second, enthusiasm for library service, extension and development. It was his suggestion that one or more members of the board should be members of the bar.

In the discussion which followed, the necessity of trustees realizing their responsibility in education for citizenship, was stressed. Believing that every trustee should attend state and national trustees' meetings, one trustee stated that "trustees who attend these meetings are good trustees; those who do not are bad trustees."

George T. Settle, Louisville, Ky., in his talk, Furnishing county library service through an established municipal library, outlined such service as conducted by the Louisville library. Mr Settle said in part:

In furnishing county library service through an established municipal library, some of the advantages are 1) that one good collection of books in the county is better than two or more poor collections; 2) time is not taken to organize and equip a new library; 3) the established library is prepared to immediately furnish station and class-room collections to the county; 4) the income is not divided for there is more money for library purposes at one center; 5) for work with children, expert assistance is available; 6) the library can be used as a social center for the county.

Mrs E. C. Earl, Muncie, Ind., contrasted the advantages of county library service thru a municipal library with a county library and outlined the steps to be taken in Indiana toward county library service thru a municipal library. She said that Indiana believes in library service from an already existing library,

as provided in the Indiana library law because:

1) The public library which already exists becomes the nucleus of the county library and these books and other resources may be used by all the county, making a standard collection available at once.

2) It avoids unnecessary duplication of books and service in the county.

3) It is much more economical than the establishment of an independent county library.

4) The city library board, together with four representatives from the county at large, should make an ideal library board, with the interests of both city and county at heart.

5) Finally, this cooperative plan between a central library and all parts of the county not already served should provide trained, efficient service at a minimum cost. It is the only solution for books and good service for the small city as well as the county.

Mrs Kate D. Andrews, Elmira, N. Y., told of their county library work carried on thru contract with the county commissioners.

New libraries out of old was the subject discussed by John A. Scott, Jervis library, Rome, N. Y. With the aid of sketches, Mr Scott detailed the evolution of a residence into a practical up-to-date library building. He explained very clearly some of the difficulties involved and the final solution of two such problems as worked out by the Rome board of trustees.

G. L. Zwick, St. Joseph, Mo., was elected chairman of the section and Mrs Kate D. Andrews, Elmira, N. Y., secretary.

Professional Training section

A new plan was tried this year in the Professional Training section. At the first meeting, July 3, the papers were read but all discussion was deferred until the second meeting. This plan worked out very well—the second day's meeting was well attended and discussion was lively and informing.

W. O. Carson, Toronto, broadened the outlook of his audience by an informing survey of what Canada is doing in the training of junior library assistants. Mr Carson spoke with authority since four-fifths of the Canadian libraries are in the province of Ontario and the only school there is conducted by the Department of education.

The question, What has the employer the right to expect from the library school graduate? was answered by M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, who believes the employer has a right to expect, not a finished worker, but promising material. It is the province of the library school to sift out the fit from the unfit and the duty of the employer to fit the library school graduate to a suitable position. In discussion the next day, J. L. Wheeler, Youngstown, O., enumerated the qualities a library school graduate should possess, somewhat to the discouragement of many who listened.

Summer school credits in library schools were discussed by P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois, Urbana. Only five schools, according to Mr Windsor, gave credit for summer school work. Granting that for economic or pedagogical reasons this might be desirable, he felt that even with proper safeguards as to entrance requirements and the conditions of the course, this policy would be feasible for general acceptance only after rearrangement of summer courses. Elva L. Bascom, University of Texas, cited personal experience in a section of the country where heat was a factor as a deterrent to work of a grade that would make credits possible in the library school.

In discussing the present status of entrance requirements of library schools connected with universities and those of other institutions and libraries, Florence R. Curtis, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, enumerated as factors to be considered, the student, the content of the several courses, methods of instruction as affected by the age and previous training of the student, the number of recruits available and the number of positions to be filled. Another factor of importance in schools connected with educational institutions is the question of uniform prerequisites. The tendency will be for the one-year schools, under pressure from the universities and other influences, to tend to standardize their entrance requirements. F. K. Walter, University of Minnesota, deplored standardization if uniformity is to be the result and pro-

posed as more desirable a unified scheme of professional education which should demand different types of training and therefore recognize different standards of entrance requirements and education. The mention of intelligence tests as a factor in entrance requirements brought on a lively discussion but, though promising, they were judged not sufficiently worked out for adoption at present.

The analysis given by Charles H. Compton, St. Louis, in his comparison of qualifications, training, demand and remuneration of the library profession with social work, was too detailed for brief quotation but was valuable to both professions since they have deplored so many points in common. Such a comparison, said L. J. Bailey, Flint, Mich., showed the necessity on the part of libraries for considering the library in its relation to the individual and the community.

James I. Wyer, Albany, protested against a unified system of education for librarianship if this meant a standardization that would destroy the individual freedom which is probably the chief factor at present for success in developing training agencies. There are fundamental differences between standards and standardization and it is in standards that we believe and for which we strive. June Donnelly, Simmons college, carrying this idea further, suggested a practical analysis of "job specifications" in the different fields of library service. She urged that just as other branches of education have met this need for differentiation in training to achieve different ends, so library schools and training classes can work out courses of training that will fit for all grades of service and may be co-ordinated into a unified system of education. It is a unified system that is desirable, not uniformity.

Marie A. Newberry, Toledo, O., chairman of the Committee on standards of training classes, presented a carefully worked out report of the committee and it was voted to make this collection of valuable data available to the Permanent Training board.

Children's Librarians section

The first session was held Tuesday morning, July 1, Lillian Smith, Toronto, presiding. The general topic of discussion was Values in directing the reading of children.

Elizabeth B. Wisdom, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y., presented a paper on the Development of good taste in little children's reading. She emphasized the importance of reading to very young children beautifully illustrated books in order to counteract the harmful effect of the comic sections in the newspapers and the moving pictures.

Enid Endicott, of the Boys' and Girls' house, Public library, Toronto, presented Sequences in girls' reading, illustrating her points with extracts from those books which have proved useful in her work with girls. She stressed the joy of reading and the inspirational value to be derived from books.

"They who get slapped" was the title of a paper by Louise Latimer, head of children's work, Public library, Washington, D. C. She defended the profession vigorously against the criticism that children's librarians, on account of not being mothers, are incapable of passing judgment on books for children, especially boys' books. In conclusion, she said that the works of the late Charles Boardman Hawes set a high standard in children's books and were highly recommended by children's librarians.

A tribute to Mr Hawes by Miss Smith followed, and announcement was made that, in recognition of the high standards attained in his writing for children, the Children's Librarians section awarded the John Newbery medal to his book, *The Dark frigate*. Mrs Hawes was present and received the medal for her husband, in a touching little speech which caught the sympathies of her hearers.

At the second session, the general subject was Library work with children in its larger outlook. John A. Lowe, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a very valuable and entertaining talk on Fathers and children's librarians. He brought out the fact that fathers were

seldom even considered regarding the reading of their children, yet they were vitally interested in the subject. Their ignorance, which was very striking, could be helped by friendly suggestions from the children's librarians.

Walter Pritchard Eaton gave a most inspiring talk on *The Boy and the book*. He spoke of the power of books on the mind of the child, giving as examples the two or three books which had impressed him as a child, and left an impression which had an enormous effect on his adult thinking. He deplored the increasing power of the moving picture, for it could not help but vitiate taste, since there was no opportunity given for the stimulation of the imagination. He pleaded for the best in children's books as a means of enriching life.

At the business meeting of the section, July 3, various reports of committees were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for 1924-25:

Chairman, Mary Wilkinson, Hackley library, Muskegon, Mich.; vice-chairman, Annabel Porter, Public library, Tacoma, Wash.; secretary, Helen Martin, Public library, East Cleveland, O.; treasurer, M. Ethel Bubb, Public library, Washington, D. C.

The outstanding feature of the conference this year was the room set apart at the Grand Union hotel as headquarters for the section. The model exhibit of books, donated by the publishers, from the list prepared by Miss Power, was most attractively displayed on shelves loaned by Library Bureau. Posters, photographs and reading lists from children's departments thruout the country were exhibited, and the place had a real children's room atmosphere. Here afternoon tea was served by members of the section to their friends, and the children's librarians and those interested in children's work had an opportunity to meet. There was always a librarian in charge of the exhibit to answer questions and distribute copies of Miss Power's list. It is hoped to put this excellent selection in more permanent form in the fall for the benefit of those who were

unable to be present at the conference. The exhibit room proved so popular that it will probably be incorporated as a regular feature of future conferences.

Out of a total membership of 262, 81 children's librarians were present at the conference, 31 of whom were new members who joined the section during the week.

Publicity round-table

The speakers on library publicity at a round-table, July 1, were librarians of four typical but widely different libraries—Charlotte Templeton, Public library, Greenville, S. C.; Harold L. Wheeler, Hackley public library, Muskegon, Mich.; L. W. Josselyn, Public library, Birmingham, Ala., and Elizabeth M. Smith, Public library, Albany, N. Y. Each speaker had had recent conspicuous experience in making libraries better known and more widely used.

The theories of library publicity were only touched upon incidentally, the speakers practically presenting outlines of their own recent publicity activities. The major part of the discussion centered around policies. Miss Templeton instanced examples of coöperation from smaller newspapers and the benefit to her library from a carefully planned library week. Mr Wheeler emphasized exhibits of various kinds outside the library building, booths at local expositions, posters and tables of books in banks and stores, also the provocative billboard. Mr Josselyn told how he had made the library in Birmingham "front page news" and outlined publicity methods, educational in purpose, which ultimately secured appropriations for a county system. Miss Smith's paper outlined a publicity policy different in approach—one where the plan was used over a much greater length of time and which had for its purpose the "gaining of momentum" for the library idea thru the active participation of clubs and other local organizations rather than a definite number of pieces of publicity.

The attendance at the round-table was 200. In the absence of the chairman, Nathan R. Levin, Public library, Chicago, the discussion was led by Margery Quigley, Free library, Endicott, N. Y.

After the program, a group attended an exhibit of two recently completed sets of slides on library work in general and on library publicity. A second group discussed the outstanding points in the earlier informal addresses, the marked feeling of the more conservative element being briefly summarized by Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, Col. The belief was expressed that, in many libraries, publicity of the sort outlined by the speakers, who were engaged in "selling the library idea" to their communities, is not desirable. Where circulation is already large and funds fairly adequate, more stress should be placed on quality of service and on books.

Discussion of publicity for small libraries was continued on the following morning at a round-table for small libraries. A paper by Nora Crimmins, Public library, Chattanooga, Tenn., described the wide use of newspapers and the cooperation received from local organizations of importance. This was followed by descriptions of other kinds of library publicity and by statements of opinion by librarians in smaller places where newspaper publicity was lacking. It was the opinion of the majority that a "satisfied customer" was the best publicity asset of the small library.

Fiftieth Anniversary committee

One meeting of the Fiftieth Anniversary committee was held at Saratoga Springs.

Carl B. Roden, chairman, reported that the publication of the Survey was assured by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation; that the preparation of an A. L. A. catalog, 1926, was practically assured; that the Editorial committee hopes to have a textbook on the American public library movement in print by 1926, and that plans for the international features of the A. L. A. conference in 1926 were under way, but that financial assistance was not yet definitely assured.

It is doubtful whether a general exposition of library progress will be possible in 1926, since Philadelphia has definitely abandoned its original plans for a sesqui-centennial exposition, of which the library exhibit would have been made a

part. Joseph L. Wheeler, chairman of the sub-committee on Exhibits, was therefore asked to bring in recommendations concerning the preparation of traveling exhibits, suitable in scope and form for display at state meetings and other available places.

There was some discussion as to whether an A. L. A. Headquarters building should be one of the objectives of the Fiftieth Anniversary committee. The matter, especially with reference to methods of raising funds for such a building, was transmitted to the Executive board with a view to having it discussed at a Council meeting as a question of policy.

The sub-committee on Publications was asked to consider the desirability and possibility of getting articles on library progress into general magazines during the year 1926.

Special Libraries Association

Saratoga meeting

Dr David Friday of the National Transportation Council, Washington, D. C., and Dr A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis, addressed the first session of the S. L. A., July 1, President Redstone's address being omitted.

In his address, The Plight of the prosperous, Dr Friday surveyed and analyzed conditions in the business world today, citing statistics to prove the country's prosperity in many lines. Dr Bostwick, in speaking on the business library as a phase of group service, stated that "the realization that the community embraces thousands of groups, most of which call for specialized library service, is a rather recent discovery." Library service to groups calls for the purchase of special books, making these books available, advertising them to the groups, giving information service, furnishing meeting places and bringing the groups into personal touch with the librarian and staff.¹

At a social meeting on the evening of July 2, the Boston association, under the

¹Dr Bostwick's address has been issued in pamphlet form as one of the publications of the St. Louis public library.

direction of William Alcott, librarian, *Boston Globe*, presented an entertaining theatrical skit.

On July 5, the association held a joint session with the A. L. A. and College and Reference section, the S. L. A. being represented on the program by Margaret Mann, Engineering Societies library, New York City, who presented a paper on Research and reference in the special library.

Group meetings

Of the several group meetings held for the discussion of particular problems, the largest was that of the Commercial-Industrial-Advertising group, under the leadership of Mary Louise Alexander, New York City. Under the general topic—The Marketing of goods—marketing, market analysis and statistics, retailing, advertising, salesmanship, foreign trade, transportation and prices were briefly discussed and lists of books and periodicals bearing on these subjects submitted. These lists will probably be made available later. Governmental activities in Washington affecting the business man were discussed by Willard M. Kiplinger of the Kiplinger Washington Agency. The speaker urged that libraries keep in touch with the various bureaus as well as with the Superintendent of documents, stating that business information, not politics, is the principal product of the government altho few persons know how to secure this information. Librarians should know the names and activities of experts and specialists in the different fields in Washington.

At the conference of the Financial group, Alice L. Rose, New York City, gave an interesting account of the plans for the development of the National business and financial library. Constant presentation of the value of such an institution attracted the attention of R. W. Porter, president of Poor's Publishing Company, who offered the library of that company as a nucleus around which such a library might be started. About 50 selected firms agreed to pay for a year's experimental service. The development of the proposal met the attention of Rog-

er W. Babson, who was greatly impressed with its possibilities and immediately offered a site and building to house the library in the noted Babson park, Wellesley Hills, Mass. The library will be delightfully situated on the crest of the hill, with ample space and facilities for its present work and future development.

There is being developed at Babson park a statistical center where various trade associations of the country will have their headquarters, and the library will thus have important statistical information along trade lines easily accessible.

It is planned to render definite assistance to all libraries in many directions, not the least of which is the maintaining of duplicate and seldom used material, the care of which entails burdensome expense. Photostat service will be largely used. Requests for information will be coded and the research worker will not know for whom it is required. Close co-operation with business of every kind will be maintained in order to make this service practical. Mr Babson's generosity thus makes possible a very distinct and valuable service.

A small annual membership fee for reference work will be charged those able to pay and there will be special fees for research.

Mary P. Billingsley, Kansas City, Mo., and Marion G. Eaton, Boston, discussed mutual helpfulness between business librarians of the East and West. C. C. Eaton, Harvard university, stressed the need of more data regarding libraries than is supplied by the *Directory*, and the suggestion was made that *Special Libraries* carry each month lists of persons willing to act as clearing houses for requests for information in their particular localities.

Source material and new books of the year for financial libraries were discussed by Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, New York City, and R. L. Smitley of the Dixie Business Bookshop.

A lively interest in plans for the coming year marked the meeting of the Technology group, the work to be carried on largely by committees, 11 of which are already organized. Sponsorship is again

to the fore and 15 preliminary reports were in the hands of the chairman before the meeting. These will be made available in mimeographed form for those who especially desire them.

A large part of the program of the Newspaper group was taken up with organization. Discussion of newspaper reference problems was most enthusiastic and helpful—office methods, photo files, foreign telephone directories, syndicate photo service and binding, receiving special attention.

At the meeting of the Insurance group, discussion centered about what the library should do for the salesman, and indexes to insurance periodicals. Miss Sillence of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents offered to lend material from a valuable insurance clipping file which she is maintaining.

The officers for the coming year are: President, D. H. Handy, Insurance Library Association, Boston; vice-president, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Chamber of commerce of U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Linda H. Morley, Business branch, Public library, Newark, N. J.; secretary, Estelle L. Liebmann, Index and Library Service, New York; treasurer, Gertrude Peterkin, librarian, Legal department, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York.

Special Libraries in Conference

In the opinion of the writer, the Saratoga Springs meeting was the "best yet," but as he is apt to feel that every meeting is the best yet, this expression of opinion may need to be taken with a grain of salt. However, the outstanding features seemed to be enthusiasm to attend group meetings, enthusiasm over the election of the president and a general spirit of being out for progress.

As to the group meeting enthusiasm, the writer can speak from experience in regard to the Technology group, of which he was the 1923-1924 chairman. The determination shown not to adjourn until the chairmen were appointed for 10 different committees was most encouraging.

He can speak from experience, also, with regard to the Industrial group, whose long but enthusiastic session he attended, and where each paper or address seemed better than the one before. They were all splendid.

He speaks from hearsay regarding the Financial group, at which he understands "party spirit ran high."

Again, he speaks from experience in regard to the election, at which much interest was shown and which will go down into history on account of the eloquent address of D. H. Handy who, as a deserved reward (or punishment, the writer feels), was elected to the presidency, an office which he filled so well several years ago.

As to the spirit of progress, one felt this not only in the scarcity of speakers imported for "inspiration," but more especially in personal conversations. The writer, for instance, in talking with Mr Houghton of Poor's Publishing Company, who was chairman of the Program committee; with Miss Taylor, of the Philadelphia Electric Company, who is determined to make a success of the Committee on illumination; and with Miss Reynolds, of Swift & Company, who testified to the immense interest which the "powers that be" of that great packing house take in scientific research.

Incidentally, theatrical shows seem to be a permanent feature of our annual program. This year William Alcott, librarian of the *Boston Globe*, was the moving spirit. In fact he is our local mascot (succeeding Mrs Hartzell, who has taken a new position that prevents her regular attendance at our meetings).

In general, let us think about the relationship between the A. L. A. and the S. L. A.: how much they need each other. The matter of amalgamation, or even federation, is secondary to the spirit that prevails at our meetings. Let us not forget that many special collections of the public and college libraries far outnumber the collections of the so-called "special libraries," and let us also not forget that the special librarian, as "sponsor" or agent for questions coming from his clientele, needs to provide sources of in-

formation that include not only his own collection, his own organization, but the community, the country and the universe; and that, in listing these sources of information thru group committee work, he is providing a resource of which all librarians, general and special, should be able to avail themselves. Hence, in the words of Dr Edward Everett Hale, the motto for every librarian should be: "Together."

G. W. L.

Illinois Library Association

The annual meeting of the Illinois library association will be held, October 21-23, at Bloomington.

The program will include an address by Dallas Lore Sharp on Education, the ability to read.

One general session will be devoted to a discussion of the function of the library in adult education and the Library survey. This will be led by Luther Dickerson, executive assistant, A. L. A. commission, and Alice Farquhar, of the Readers' bureau, Chicago public library. Harry Hansen of the *Chicago Daily News* will be the speaker at the Thursday morning session, his subject being "Books of the marching twenties."

The usual sectional meetings will be held: Children's section, in charge of Jessie Van Cleve, of the A. L. A. *Booklist*; College and Reference section, in charge of E. D. Tweedell, assistant librarian, John Crerar library; Lending section, in charge of Alice Williams, librarian, Jacksonville public library; and the Trustees' section, Dr Carl E. Black, Jacksonville, chairman.

Some very attractive social features are being planned. Mr and Mrs Spencer Ewing have invited the association to a musical and tea at their home. Mr Ewing is president of the Withers Public Library board. An evening dinner, followed by short speeches, will be given at the Bloomington club. There will be also an opportunity to see the library publicity slides which were shown at the Saratoga Springs meeting of the A. L. A.

Important business is to come before the association at its business session.

Southeastern Library Association

The Executive council of the Southeastern library association held its meeting at Saratoga Springs, July 2, Mrs Caroline P. Engstfeld presiding. Official representatives from the various states were Tommie Dora Barker, Georgia; Mrs Lillian Griggs, North Carolina; Mrs H. D. King, Mississippi; Nora Crimmins, Tennessee; George T. Settle, Kentucky; Adelaide Baker, Virginia; Mrs Etta Roberts, West Virginia; L. W. Josselyn, Alabama, and Joseph F. Marron, Florida.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Asheville, N. C., October 16-18. Adult education will be the chief topic of discussion.

The Keystone View Company, Meadville, Pa., has recently completed two series of slides on library work, one on general library work and the other on library publicity. The first series, covering the idea of good books, the beginning of the public library movement, library buildings, work with children, reference, county and commission work, and a few of the leaders in American library development, with their contributions, is designed for use in local lectures to the public during campaigns, at club meetings or on other occasions when the library wishes to tell the public what libraries are doing. The series on library publicity presents the community background of library work, public opinion and the library and various types of library publicity. The pictures in this set were taken from a new A. L. A. publication, *The Library and the community*, by Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Youngstown, O.

These slides, prepared at the expense of the Keystone View Company on the suggestion of Mr Wheeler, are not for sale nor rent but will be lent by the company to any library, library school or state library association for publicity work at no expense except cost of express back and forth, approximately \$1.50. A typewritten lecture accompanies each series. Application for loan of the slides should be made directly to the Keystone View Company, Meadville, Pa.

Library Meetings

Chautauqua—The third annual conference of the faculty and alumnae of the Chautauqua school for librarians was held, July 28-August 14.

The conference took advantage of the series of lectures on the general program by Dr Edward Howard Griggs, whose subject was American statesmen: 1) Washington, the first American; 2) Franklin, the practical American; 3) Jefferson, the democratic American; 4) Hamilton, the constitutionalist; 5) Lee, the American warrior; 6) Lincoln, the prophetic American. The evening concerts and community events were also included in the conference program.

The first formal meeting was held, July 28, under the chestnut tree in the quadrangle, Alice K. Brown, president of the Alumnae association, presiding. Mary E. Downey, director of the school, spoke on the Significance of our conference, telling of the growth of the school, the organization and growth of the Alumnae association, and the development of the conference idea, including its present status and future program. Zana K. Miller, Library Bureau, New York, discussed the care of pamphlets and clippings, as well as many new devices of Library Bureau.

At the second session, held in the Smith-Wilkes memorial hall, Dr S. C. Schmucker, under the title, My way with a book, told of his method of making a book his own in feeling and content, of disposing of his surplus stock of good books, and of developing his own books for publication.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs Binney, Erie, Pa., discussed briefly the function of the library school. Edna M. Hull, East junior high school, Warren, O., speaking on Differences of the junior and senior high-school library, told of the development of the Warren junior high school, the development of its library and its flexibility as compared with other libraries. Dr A. E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, in his address, Fifty years of educational work at Chautauqua, traced the history of the institu-

tion from its beginning and its influence on education not only in America but in England as well.

Work with children was discussed at the Tuesday afternoon session. Mrs Shumway, formerly of the New York public library, gave some helpful suggestions about children's books. Kathryn E. Goldner, Warren, O., in discussing Children's book week, stressed its value in helping develop the love of books in children. Rachel K. Schenk, New Philadelphia, O., told of her experiences with story-hours. Reviews of the C. L. S. C. books for the coming year were most interesting and satisfactory. Among those discussed were, Keeping up with science, Slosson; From Tangier to Tripoli, Carpenter; World history, 1815-1920, Fueter, and Eminent Europeans of today, Bagger.

On Wednesday morning, Mary Bell Nethercut, Denison University library, discussed some new ideas in publicity, outlining the essentials of library publicity work. Zana K. Miller, Library Bureau, New York, spoke on methods for revising borrowers' registration records. Sadie B. Calkins, Fredonia, N. Y., in speaking on book-buying, stressed the necessity of librarians being familiar with recent books and prices and ordering regularly every month. A talk by Marie T. Brown, Carnegie public library, Conneaut, O., contrasted the fiction of the past with that of today and discussed problems connected with its selection.

At the meeting on Thursday morning, held in the assembly room of the library school, college, university and normal school libraries were discussed. Sarah K. Boutwell, Tiffin, O., spoke of the development of the college library from the founding of Harvard and Yale. The Faculty and the library was the subject treated by Mary L. Ober, Emporia, Kan., who suggested ways in which the librarian can best serve the faculty. Mrs Grace McLanahan, New Concord, O., spoke on reference problems, emphasizing the necessity of the librarian knowing reference rules, being in touch with the different departments, using common sense and breaking traditions if neces-

sary. Edith L. Carpenter, Canton, N. Y., talked on college library hours and opened up many questions for discussion. Alice K. Bowen, Warren, O., spoke on student assistants, giving a glimpse of the training she would give and what it would mean to libraries. Miss Downey closed the program with a practical talk touching many problems.

Adult education and the library was the topic discussed at the afternoon session. Mary L. Ober gave a careful survey of the history and development of adult education in different countries and the service libraries may render to the movement. Mrs Sadie B. Calkins gave her impressions of Dr Albert Mansbridge's lectures of the week before on The Romance and adventure of adult education, and Mabel Floy Snyder gave a brief summary of the educational conferences held in connection with the Mansbridge lectures.

On Friday morning, Abby F. Hull, Winsted, Conn., spoke on Patrons of literature. In developing this theme, Miss Hull compared Ashurbanipal, the warlike and cruel Assyrian who established a wonderful library thru the spoils of war won by others, with Andrew Carnegie, the kindly modern patron of literature, a lover of peace, who shared the wealth won by his own efforts with vast numbers of people in the establishment of free public libraries. Marie T. Bowen conducted a symposium of impressions of recent books.

Discussion at the afternoon session centered around library training. Miss Nethercut reviewed the Williamson report and Miss Hull, E. J. Reece's article, Some possible developments in library education. Miss Downey discussed the work of the A. L. A. temporary library training board, and Dorcas Fellows, editor of the Dewey decimal classification, pointed out the differences between the four well known systems of classification.

At the final session, on Saturday morning, newspapers were discussed. Miss Boutwell traced the origin of newspapers and their development in this country from colonial times. A number of rep-

resentative papers, their characteristics and tendencies, were discussed.

Massachusetts—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, June 19-22, with a total attendance of about 300.

Hon. Albert J. Beveridge who was to have spoken at the opening session on The Making of a book, was unable to be present. His place on the program was filled by Dr Charles W. Townsend, who spoke on the Ipswich sand dunes. Dr Townsend proved by words and lantern slides that the dunes are by no means the desolate regions they are often thought to be but that they have a most interesting bird and plant life and their constantly changing conformations make them of especial interest to the student of physical geography.

At the Friday morning session, R. R. Bowker, in an informal address, gave many interesting reminiscences of pioneers in library work and also of authors and writers whom he had known in this country and abroad, telling some amusing stories of their personalities and characteristic methods of work. Edward F. Stevens, director, Pratt Institute school of library science, spoke briefly on Introducing books to the people thru printed bulletins. From his own experience, Mr Stevens has come to favor a pocket-size bulletin with editorials and brief evaluative notes which can also be used as the medium for special lists. Taste, discrimination in notes and attractive make-up are requisite qualities in a library bulletin.

F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian, Brown University library, opened the afternoon session with a talk on book-binding problems, dwelling chiefly on the economy in binding costs which can be effected thru the use of the low cost bindings for magazines which some binders have developed. These have proved satisfactory for the less used periodicals and are no more expensive than the "home brew" bindings which some libraries have tried.

At the round-table conducted by John A. Lowe, Brooklyn public library, many

interesting experiments and innovations were brought to light in connection with loan desk problems and staff schedules, such as limiting continuous loan desk work to two-hour periods, an hour free each week from routine work for reading reviews and a growing tendency to circulate books during open hours on Sunday. Successful experiments with community bulletin boards were reported by the Lexington and Amherst public libraries and sketches and photographs were passed around. Mr Lowe spoke of the "Approved book-list for replacements" in use in the Brooklyn public library, the books on this list being ordered as opportunity offers and stored in a stock room. Branches may order from this list at any time and titles are added weekly.

The talk, Friday evening, by Prof Albert H. Gilmer of Tufts college on The American dramatist in possession of his theater, proved one of the best features of the whole program. Comparing our own age in America with the Elizabethan period in England and finding many points of similarity, one of which is the revival of interest in both the acted and the printed drama, Prof Gilmer said that it is not unlikely that the way is being prepared for an American Shakespeare. One of the chief factors in bringing the American dramatist into possession of his theater has been the international copyright agreements which have prevented producers from pirating foreign plays or altering them for American production, thus leaving the field more open for good American plays. The course in dramatic technique founded by Prof Baker of Harvard and Radcliffe has been of tremendous influence. Not only has it produced notable writers of plays but its graduates have gone to other institutions and founded similar courses. The commercial success of such writer-actor-producer organizations as the Washington Square players, the Theatre guild, the Provincetown players, as well as the Actors' Equity association, has helped to put the dramatist in a position of command in his relations with the producer. That America is capable of producing dramatists of quality is proved

by the work of Clyde Fitch, William Vaughan Moody, Rachel Crothers, Josephine Preston Peabody and Eugene O'Neill. The latter, Prof Gilmer believes, is the present leader in handling serious drama. That, in addition to strength and truth, O'Neill also possesses the power of expressing beauty, the speaker proved by his effective reading of several passages from *The Hairy ape*.

Saturday morning another round-table discussion was held, with Clarence E. Sherman, Providence public library, as leader. Loss of books by theft was first taken up. Control of exits, changes in arrangement of furniture for better supervision and prohibiting overcoats and bags being taken into the stacks, were some of the remedial measures suggested. Less squeamishness about enforcement of penalties was advised as well as never going to court unless deliberate theft can be proved and then pushing the case to the end. The effect of radio upon reading was discussed, the general opinion being that the negative effects would be increasingly less and that the positive effects have not yet been realized. Regarding staff schedules, vacation schedules, sick leave, leave of absence for library meetings or for educational extension courses, a great variety of practice was shown but the trend of opinion seemed to be that no especial reason for uniformity existed. Substitutes for branch buildings such as portable buildings, fire stations and book truck service were also discussed as well as the legal aspects of pay duplicate collections and charges for same.

The last two sessions were both in the nature of informal talks on recent books and authors. Saturday evening, Mrs May Lamberton Becker, substituting for John Farrar who was to have spoken on The American author and his behavior, very interestingly discussed recent books of Edith Wharton, Arnold Bennett, May Sinclair and other writers, comparing these with their earlier work. "Ancient fires" by Wylie, Mrs Becker regarded as a fine piece of workmanship in the romantic style and "Young Felix" by Swinnerton as a realistic masterpiece.

On Sunday afternoon Margaret Cummings of Waltham talked on Modern fiction, English and American. She spoke on the effect of the war as still very apparent in the work of such English writers as Sheila Kaye-Smith and Philip Gibbs, whose later books reflect chaotic conditions, the breaking down of the old order and social changes. May Sinclair, with her gift of character portrayal, Francis Brett Young, with his wonderful descriptive powers, and John Buchan, author of splendid romance, were other English authors considered, and of American writers, Willa Cather, Edith Wharton, Booth Tarkington and Dorothy Canfield.

A round-table was held Saturday morning by the New England School library association, conducted by Dorothy Hopkins, Abbot academy, and an Institution Libraries round-table was led by E. Kathleen Jones.

Games and stunts and the performance of the tragedy, *The Lighthouse keeper*, were entertainment features. An auction sale of autographed copies of current books netted over \$200 for the Scholarship fund. Many enjoyed the Saturday afternoon trips to Salem, Marblehead and the North Shore.

At a business meeting, Friday morning, votes necessary for the incorporation of the club were passed and the following officers were elected for 1924-25:

President, Edward H. Redstone, State library, Boston; vice-presidents, Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law library, Boston, Lydia W. Masters, Public library, Watertown; treasurer, George H. Evans, Public library, Somerville; corresponding secretary, Mrs Bertha V. Hartzell, Dana Hall library, Wellesley; recording secretary, Galen W. Hill, Millicent library, Fairhaven; editor of publications, William N. Seaver, Public library, Woburn; delegate to the A. L. A. council, Edward H. Redstone.

GALEN W. HILL
Recording secretary

The Old Colony library club held its second meeting of the year at the Public library, Lakeville, Mass., September 12.

At the business meeting which preceded the program, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs Julia W. Morton, Cobb library, Bryantville; vice-president, Mrs L. A. Clark, Public library, Rockland; treasurer, Mary E. Pierce, Whitman; secretary, Helen A. Brown, Branch library, Montello.

The first number on the program was a historical sketch of the Lakeville public library, given by Mrs Asa C. Bennett. In a discussion of loan desk problems, Gertrude Callahan, Quincy, urged encouraging children to borrow books from the library and that all patrons be given the privilege of taking out as many books at a time as desired except when it is absolutely necessary to limit them. A discussion of new books, led by Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton, closed the morning session.

At the afternoon session, Dr D. O. S. Lowell, trustee, Public library, South Hanson, spoke on the Place of the classics in the reading of today. Dr Lowell stated that nearly every writer uses classical quotations, whether historian, novelist or poet. He believes every reader should have some knowledge of the classics in order to thoroughly understand and enjoy other reading.

HELEN A. BROWN
Secretary

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts library club was held at Easthampton, June 26, 15 libraries being represented. Prof C. A. Buffum, Williston seminary, gave the address of welcome and was followed by C. H. Johnson, treasurer, Easthampton public library association, who gave a short history of the association. A round-table for discussion of practical problems, conducted by E. Louise Jones, concluded the morning's program.

At the afternoon session, Julia Buxton, Springfield, spoke on Artistic patriotism, and Rev J. L. Findlay on Watching the Russian bolsheviks. Mr Findlay exhibited various souvenirs brought from Russia.

At the business meeting, which closed the conference, the following officers were elected: President, Alice Blanchard, Hampshire Bookshop, Northampton; vice-presidents, Charles R. Green, Jones library, Amherst, Anne M. Davies, Public library, Holyoke; secretary, Nettie B. Schmitter, Forbes library, Northampton; treasurer, Jennie Abbot, Athenaeum, Westfield; recorder, Lucy Lamb, City library, Springfield.

EMMA H. PARSONS
Secretary

Coming meetings

The Illinois library association will hold its annual meeting at Bloomington, October 21-23.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Kansas library association will be held in Emporia, October 15-17.

The Michigan library association will hold its annual conference in Saginaw, October 15-17.

The Missouri library association will hold its annual meeting in Springfield, October 23-25.

Missoula will be the meeting place, October 9-11, of the Montana library association.

The New Jersey library association will meet in New Brunswick, November 20.

The fall meeting of the Rhode Island library association will be held in Providence, October 30-31.

The 1924 meeting of the South Dakota library association will be held in Pierre, October 16-18.

The Ohio Valley Catalogers' group and the Western Reserve Catalogers' round-table will hold a joint meeting in Columbus, October 8, as a session of the Ohio library association conference, October 7-9.

The Tennessee library association will hold a brief business meeting at the Southeastern meeting in Asheville, Friday morning, October 17.

Plans will be outlined and submitted for the building up of a stronger state association and such methods adopted as will be conducive to its future growth and strength.

The sixth annual Children's book week will be observed, November 9-15.

Interesting Things in Print

The *Quarterly Bulletin* issued by the Free public library, New Brunswick, N. J., has been superseded by the *Readers' Column*, a weekly contribution to a local Sunday paper and which is issued in reprint.

A list of books on the Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mexico—has been issued by the Public library, El Paso, Tex. The list includes books on history, description and travel, Indians and archaeology, and represents an interesting collection.

A discussion of "Some present-day problems" by Mortimer L. Schiff, delivered at Omaha, Nebraska, has been issued in pamphlet form. Questions of finance, transportation, public utilities, agriculture and other present-day issues at home and abroad form the basis of the speaker's discussion.

University of Illinois Bulletin, Bureau of business research, No. 6, bears the title, Books about books. While the material is presented for the attention of the students in the College of commerce and business administration, it has something for those studying book selection for the public that will be found helpful in many ways, particularly as relates to sources for information and appraisal of source material. The 28 pages are full of useful information.

"One hundred plays for out-door theatres—A selected list," by Sara Trainor Floyd, recently issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, presents in concise form a general list of plays "procured from a brief survey of the history of dramatic literature and suitable for producing in open-air theatres." Since there is a scarcity of literature on this particular phase of the theatre, Miss Floyd's compilation is a distinct contribution. (Pamphlet, 19pp.)

A new publication by the New York public library has recently made its appearance—*Branch Library Book Notes*—which will be issued monthly except in July and August. It is a supplement to the *Bulletin* of the library but is separate and distinct from this publication and will

carry selected lists of books recently added to the libraries, books that are lent for home use and items and short articles about the libraries. Four numbers of the new bulletin have appeared.

"Getting ahead as a teacher" by Charles W. Duke, a recent volume from the Handy Book Corporation, is full of inspiration for those "servitors of humanity"—school teachers. The book is made up of a series of sketches of prominent educators and the whole combines to make a convincing appeal for converts of proper caliber to the teaching profession. One finishes the little book with the feeling that teaching does offer great opportunities, that there is joy in imparting knowledge to others and that teaching has many compensations.

"Books of good reading, A list of biography, fiction, poetry, history and science . . . for American high-school students and public library patrons," has been issued by the High-School Reading committee, Syracuse, N. Y. The committee represents Syracuse university, the high schools of the city and the Public library. The publication is in two parts, the first for students of the first and second years of high school and the second part for those of the third and fourth years. A classification of books according to periods and tendencies in history is given in the second part. The two pamphlets may be had for 30 cents.

Small "guide posts" in the form of bookmarks and booklists recently issued direct the children of the Rosenberg library, Galveston, Texas, to the world of good literature. Collections of books grouped under such alluring titles as Wonder Workers' library, Pied Piper's library, Little Men's library, Peep-in-the-World library, etc., invite exploration. As to make-up, the lists are unusually attractive and have stimulated reading among the children, and many new "explorers" have responded to the friendly little caption—Knock at the door—Peep in—Lift up the latch—Walk in—which appears on each list.

Many copies of two recent pamphlets, one, *Historic Holmes*, descriptive of the

history of the growth of New Orleans, 1838-1903, and one, *Mid-City Section of New Orleans*, both with illustrations, have been placed in the hands of the Howard memorial library with a view of distribution to those libraries which preserve material respecting other localities. The librarian has distributed many of these already but he feels that his selection has not covered all the institutions which would value them. To procure these, address directed envelope (3 cts.) to Librarian, Howard memorial library, New Orleans, La.

An innovation in the way of service is being offered by the American library in Paris in its Reference service on international affairs, which it will present in a series of bulletins. The purpose of this service is to "collate and indicate the most reliable sources of information upon current events in the international field." Requests for definite information of a political, economic and social character will be taken care of by an expert staff although this staff "has no propagandist or controversial function and will in no circumstance undertake to interpret facts or draw conclusions from them."

A recent bulletin (No. 7) sent out by the Library for American studies in Italy, contains a list of over 200 volumes, representing the most important recent acquisitions to the library and some interesting facts concerning the library's development and service. This library, which was opened as a free public library in 1920 and is entirely dependent for its maintenance on private subscriptions of Americans, now contains 10,000 "carefully selected volumes upon all phases of American life and its reading room offers to the public current issues of 75 of America's best periodicals."

Another bulletin (No. 8) gives a checklist of current American periodicals received by the library.

Donald B. Gilchrist, librarian, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., is the author of an interesting treatise, *A modern medical school library*, which has been reprinted in pamphlet form from a recent issue of the *Journal of the Ameri-*

can Medical Association. Mr Gilchrist states that medicine is rapidly becoming a most serious and important study of a branch of science and that the ever increasing flood of writing in scientific fields of importance to medicine forces serious consideration of the medical library, its scope and function. His dissertation defines not only the sort of library and librarian required, but their contribution to the process of medical research and medical training.

Lovers and students of George Eliot will find much that is informing and delightful in the George Eliot dictionary by Isadore G. Mudge and Minnie E. Sears. Before beginning their work, the compilers made a tour of the George Eliot country, visiting the scenes of the author's novels and stories. In addition to an alphabetical arrangement of the characters and scenes of the novels, stories and poems, the dictionary lists the author's works chronologically and gives full synopses. "Historical characters are differentiated from fictitious and real places from those which exist only in 'literary geography.'"

The book is a companion volume to the Thackeray dictionary by the same authors, now out of print.

Under the title, *Library work in the public schools of York, Pa.*, Mai A. Clinedinst, librarian, presents, in pamphlet form, an outline of the work during the school year, 1923-24. The author states that the work as outlined is in no way theoretical but is based on actual experience in the schools. Instruction in the use of books and libraries started in the York schools in 1920, when it was limited to high-school students but has expanded to include instruction to elementary pupils, also. Miss Clinedinst's outline gives courses of instruction for both high-school and elementary students and has been recommended by the state director of libraries to teachers and normal school students in Pennsylvania. The pamphlet also contains the story of the class-room library movement in York.

The August number of *Opportunity*, a journal of negro life, contains an ar-

ticle by Thomas F. Blue, head of the colored department of the Free public library, Louisville, Ky. Under the title, *A Successful experiment*, Mr Blue writes most interestingly of the work of his department, which consists of two branch libraries housed in Carnegie buildings, 17 stations and 59 class-room collections in 26 school buildings in Louisville and Jefferson county. The colored department has a staff of nine workers and an annual circulation of over 100,000v. Circulation records show that, with the exception of fiction, which is comparatively low, the classes of books most in demand among colored readers are much the same as those of any ordinary group of readers, the four leading classes being history, sociology, useful arts and literature. The branch buildings are especially adapted for social center uses and are the common meeting places for educational and social-uplift groups.

The Children's Foundation, Valparaiso, Ind., has issued a volume entitled *The child: His nature and his needs*. The book deals with the child's actual care, his training in home and school and by the community, and his education. The work was prepared by a specially selected staff of authorities under the supervision of M. V. O'Shea, professor of education, University of Wisconsin.

The Children's Foundation was founded thru an initial gift made by Lewis E. Meyers of Valparaiso and was chartered by the state of Indiana "as a corporation not for profit" in 1921. The particular objects of the Foundation are: To inquire into and study the child; to examine and classify the ideas and knowledge relating to the child; to disseminate such ideas of knowledge as may be deemed promotive of individual and public interest in the well-being of the child; to invite and enlist in the work the widest coöperation, good will and efforts of those who can and will coöperate.

The volume of 500 pages, with illustrations, covers every phase of the subject and contains a very complete bibliography, together with biographical data regarding contributors to the volume.

A checklist of American periodicals, 1741-1800, which appeared in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* for October, 1922, has been issued in pamphlet form by the society. The list was prepared by William Beer, librarian, Howard memorial library, New Orleans, La., aided by the librarian of the American Antiquarian society, Clarence S. Brigham, who personally examined practically all the periodicals listed. There is perhaps no other person more competent than Mr Beer to prepare such a list and it may be received without question and with confidence as to its authenticity.

The earliest magazines were the *General Magazine* and the *American Magazine*, established at Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin and Andrew Bradford, respectively, in 1741. These lasted only a few months and were followed by the *Boston Weekly Magazine* and the *Christian History*, both established at Boston in 1743. Then came the *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, established later at Boston in 1743, the first real magazine to live beyond a few numbers. The story from this period on down to the year 1800 is most interesting.

Mr Beer's checklist records 88 magazines appearing in the period, 1741-1800, and 10 more which made an initial appearance in the year 1800. The location of the magazines is eastern with the exception of the Wisconsin historical society, Madison, which has 35 of the magazines listed. Harvard College library has 32.

La Bibliothèque Publique de Petrograd (Paris, Champion) is the title of a 76 page pamphlet by Dr T. W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern university. It is a reprint of two articles contributed to *La Revue des Bibliothèques*, to which has been added a preface and a most attractive frontispiece. The latter is reproduced from a pen and ink sketch of the incunabula room in the Petrograd library and was drawn especially for this study by Miss Myra Thomas.

Dr Koch's interest in the subject dates back to 1914 when he went to Petrograd to write up the centenary of what was then known as the Imperial public library.

Since the war, Dr Koch has been trying to secure further data on the library under the Soviet regime and has been able to give in an appendix a digest of the new statutes, especially the composition of the council. One curious feature is worth noting: two representatives from among the readers in the library are to have a place on the Library committee with full powers. This would seem to open the door to some difficulties. Every large library has among its readers certain ones who are possessed of grievances, or complexes, amounting in some cases almost to a monomania. It is not unlikely that such ones might bestir themselves to get elected to a place on the board of control—and once there, it might be difficult to get rid of them. Two Russians, resident in the United States, were interviewed by Dr Koch on this and other points in the statutes and their opinions are quoted. Some of the acquisitions received since the war are described briefly.

An Important Increase

The Georgia legislature has granted an increase in the annual appropriation for the Georgia library commission from \$6000 to \$10,000. The increase will not take effect until 1926 as all present appropriations are in force thru 1925.

Ralph D. Paine, the novelist, has just returned from the Indian Ocean and the African coast, where he played golf on some remote courses. One of his yarns concerns the country club at Nairobi. Among the trophies on the walls is the stuffed head of a zebra. It seems that a foursome, starting out after an early breakfast, encountered a lion on the third green, where it had just made its kill. One of the players went back to the clubhouse for a rifle, and potted the lion. The head of the zebra, upon which the lion had been feasting, was saved and mounted as a souvenir. The unemotional Englishmen who had to play the lion as an extra hazard, of course resumed their match as if nothing had happened. Ralph Paine's comment, when the tale was told him at Mombasa, was that meeting a lion on the third green would have put him off his game at least two strokes a hole.

Library Schools

Carnegie library, Pittsburgh

The school opened, September 17, with 36 students enrolled. Of this number, about 50 per cent have received college degrees. Students have registered from widely varied sections of the United States, Canada, and from Copenhagen, Denmark. A number of the students reported early for two weeks of practice work before the beginning of the school term.

Mary A. Fife, '17, has been appointed librarian, Flagler memorial library, Miami, Fla.

Inez Haskins, '22, has accepted the position of high-school librarian at Butte, Mont.

Ethel Metzger, '20, has resigned her position as librarian, Medical library, University of Pittsburgh, to become an assistant in the library of the Mayo clinic, Rochester.

Phoebe Pomeroy, '14, resigned as high-school librarian, Lakewood, O., and has been appointed librarian of the new Peabody high school, Pittsburgh. Bessie M. Painter, '15, and Rhuama Vincent, '23, are her assistants.

Caroline Wakefield, '23, who has been high-school librarian at Aspinwall, has been appointed assistant at Schenley high-school library, Pittsburgh. Helen Henke, '22, is filling the Aspinwall position.

Susanna Young, '18, has been appointed first assistant in the Department of work with schools, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Grace Aldrich, '17, has resigned her position as children's librarian, Madison, Wisconsin, and is school librarian in Elizabeth, N. J.

Ruth Van Kirk, '18, has accepted the position of assistant in the Board of Education library, Long Beach, Cal.

Lutie Beggs, '17, is librarian, Bradford academy, Bradford, Mass.

It was with deep regret that the school heard of the death, August 23, of Abigail Rice, '18, at Tulsa, Okla., where she was children's librarian. Miss Rice had been exceptionally successful in her work.

Marriages

Marion Mattison, '23, to Max Schattman Lowe, June 25, at Long Beach, Cal.

Jean McKee, '23, to William Aber, September 2, at Oakmont, Pa.

Elizabeth Caroline Riddell, '16, to Cyril J. White, August 12, at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Los Angeles public library

The death of June Fairfield, August 3, brought deep sorrow to the school. Her brilliant class work had shown great promise because of her intuitive percep-

tion and sound critical analysis combined with rare literary expression. She was a graduate of the University of Southern California (1923) and the Los Angeles library school (1924). Her home was in Massachusetts and before entering the school she was assistant librarian and librarian at Littleton, Mass., and assistant in the Boston University and Long Beach public libraries.

In addition to appointments noted in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for June, the following members of the class of 1924 have accepted positions:

Elizabeth Chubbic, children's librarian, Ruth Davenport, assistant, and Lorena Hopkins, assistant cataloger, Public library, Long Beach.

Lucile Spalding, Mary Louise Wieder and Dorothy de Yoe, assistants, Public library, New York City.

Mildred Cole, children's librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.

Edith Hubbard, librarian, Huntington Beach high school.

Myrtie V. Imhoff, librarian, Roosevelt junior high school, San Diego.

Hilda Marsh, circulation department, Oregon agricultural college, Corvallis.

Isabel O'Connor, children's librarian, Public library, San Diego.

Helen O'Connor, assistant, Stanford University library.

Lucile Richards, librarian, Elementary school library, Long Beach.

Carolyn Walker, assistant, Public library, Pomona.

Medora Williams, school department, County free library, Los Angeles.

The following graduates have received appointments as high-school librarians:

Lois Blackburn, '23, El Centro; Emily Domers, '20, McKinley junior high school, Los Angeles; Katharine Folger, '21, assistant librarian, Lincoln high school, Los Angeles; Katharine West, '20, John Muir high school, Pasadena.

Mabel Hulberg, '22, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Elementary school library, Pasadena.

Ida G. Wilson, '23, formerly head of the circulation department, University of Washington library, Seattle, is now librarian, Northern Arizona normal school, Flagstaff.

Ariel Stephens, '23, formerly of the Public library, Long Beach, is now in the reference department, Public library, Seattle.

Marriages

Linnie Marsh, '12, was married in June to Roy N. Wolfe, district attorney, Pittsburg, Cal.

Janet Freeze, '22, was married to Sigurd Hustvoldt, associate professor of English, University of California, Southern branch.

MARION HORTON
Principal

New York public library

Entrance examinations for the school year 1924-25 took place June 7, and on August 26 sittings were held both at the school in New York and at various points thruout the country. The students who were without previous library experience enrolled September 8 for the usual two weeks' period of preliminary instruction under the direction of Miss Higgins and of various members of the staff of the New York public library. The school year proper opened September 22, the class numbering about 35. The class includes one student from China, one from Norway, and several from Canada. Two are transfers from other library schools.

The year for the entering students will open with the customary introductory lectures and with visits designed to assist the students in becoming adjusted to the New York environment and familiar with the library facilities which they will be using in their work.

Former students of the school have recently been appointed to positions in libraries of New York high schools as follows:

Mrs Rachel R. Anderson, '17-18, Manual Training high school; Florence E. Foshay, '13-15, Bryant high school; Mrs Josephine Pavis, '18-19, '21-22, Seward Park high school; Bertha Greenebaum, '17-19, Textile high school, and Madelyn Perkins, '22-23, Commercial high school.

ERNEST J. REECE
Principal

New York state library

The thirty-ninth school year opened September 17, with 49 students registered. Of these 20 are seniors and 29 juniors.

The annual dinner and meeting of the Alumni association was held at Saratoga Springs, July 3, with an attendance of 185. It was an unusually interesting and inspiring meeting. The most important action was the generous provision for a professorship for the school for a period of three years.

The officers elected for the year 1924-25 are: President, Malcolm G. Wyer, Public library, Denver, Col.; vice-presidents, Frances Dorrance, Wyoming geological and historical society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; William J. Hamilton, Public library, Gary, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, Wharton Miller, Union College library; Advisory board: Paul N. Rice, New York public library; Milton J. Ferguson, California state library; Bessie Sargent-Smith, Cleveland public library; Executive board: William F. Yust, Public library, Rochester, N. Y.; Mildred H. Pope, Girard College library, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar library, Chicago.

The students in school last year whose appointments have not been reported are now placed as follows:

Inger M. Aubert, assistant, Preparation division, New York public library.

Mary H. Cameron, Public library, Cleveland.

Sophia N. Countermine, librarian, State normal school, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Alta Funkhouser, in charge of county work, Public library, Evansville, Ind.

C. Irene Hayner, librarian, High-school library, University of Michigan.

Gladys T. Jones, first assistant, Order section, New York state library.

Florence Macgillivray, assistant cataloger, Vassar College library.

Adah V. Morris, first assistant cataloger, Ohio State University library.

Johanne Vindenias, cataloger, Haskell Oriental museum, University of Chicago.

Marriages

Winnifred P. Andrews, '16-17, reference assistant, Public library, Detroit, Mich., to Eugene S. J. Paulus, in June. Address: 658 Pingree Street, Detroit.

Rose A. Baker, '22-23, first assistant reference librarian, University of North Dakota, to William H. E. Reid, August 14. Address: Columbia, Mo.

Paul N. Rice, '12, chief, Preparation division, New York public library, to Genevieve Briggs.

M. Jean Scott, '17-18, cataloger, Haverford College library, to Rev Basil A. Murray, August 21. Address: Ford City, Pa.

Simmons college

The college opened September 18, with a full registration. This year it has adopted the policy of devoting several days at the beginning of the year to the "orientation" of the freshmen, so that the handicap a newcomer labors under thru ignorance of an institution may be

lightened. The staff of the library and the library school are to have the opportunity to give these incoming students an insight into the use of the library as first aid in college work.

Appointments for members of the class of 1924 which have not already been reported are as follows:

Constance W. Bouck, loan assistant, Vassar College library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Helen I. Brown, assistant, Kansas State agricultural college, Manhattan.

Marjorie W. Childs, cataloger, Museum of fine arts, Boston.

Marian E. Decker, librarian, Public library, Cohasset.

Gladys Doolittle, cataloger, New York public library.

Elizabeth H. Hill, assistant, Agricultural and Technical college of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Gertrude M. Judson, assistant, Mount Holyoke College library.

Grace Krauth, reviser for the cataloging courses, Simmons College library school.

Eleanor L. Moore, assistant, Library of landscape architecture, Harvard university, Cambridge.

Mary Proctor, library and library school assistant, Simmons college.

Lorna H. Shaw, assistant, Clark University library, Worcester.

Helen C. Smith, cataloger, New York public library.

Marjorie D. Taylor, desk assistant, Lehigh university, Bethlehem.

Helen M. Willard, assistant, Division of public libraries, Department of education, Boston.

On September 6, Frances Joy Merrill, '24, was married to Oscar M. Smith. They will be at home after December 1 at 49 Dustin street, Brighton.

JUNE R. DONNELLY
Director

Western Reserve university

Registration for 1924-25 shows that the class limit is reached for admission to both the general course and the special course in work with children, there being 30 in the general course, with two additional for half time, and 16 in the work with children. The geographical representation is from as far east as Philadelphia and from Minnesota in the northwest, with the majority from the middle Western states. One student is registered from Norway.

The school year opened September 23. By action of the trustees of the university, the name of the school is now the

School of library science of Western Reserve university.

Margaret E. Calfee, '14, librarian, Dupont experimental station, Wilmington, Del.

Florence D. Burgy, '17, assistant librarian, Alma College library, Alma, Mich.

Gladys English, '17, librarian, High-school library, Piedmont, Cal.

Emma M. Boyer, '18, librarian, Statistical department, Union Trust Co., Cleveland.

Frances E. Gates, '18, general assistant, Public library, Tampa, Fla.

Lillian L. Hutchinson, '18, librarian, High school, Venice, Cal.

Dorothy Wightman, '21, librarian, Public library, Kittanning, Pa.

Dorothy Bowman, '23, librarian, McKinley high school, Canton.

Edna M. James, '23, County free library, Sacramento, Cal.

Lela F. Covert, '24, general assistant, Public library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mary E. Wilson, '24, cataloger, Public library, Lakewood.

Clara N. Atwater, Children's course '24, Children's library, Library of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Marriages

Grace Evylin Windsor, '11, to Ellwood Hunter McClelland, June 3, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kareen C. Hansen, '19, to Hallan N. Marsh, August 18, San Diego, Cal.

Violet Maud Baker, '21, to Raymond Daniel Nolan, June 17, Virginia, Minn.

Dorothy Mary Wilkinson, '24, to Howard Ward Jelliffe, June 20, Cleveland.

ALICE S. TYLER
Director

Summer Schools University of Illinois

The summer session opened June 16. Two groups of courses were offered, one open to high-school graduates employed in libraries, lasting six weeks, and the other open to college graduates, lasting eight weeks.

The faculty numbered five instructors and four assistants, with additional help from members of the University library staff and others.

The total registration was 75, 29 in the six weeks' courses and 46 in the eight weeks' courses.

The 2200 students on the campus gave it a touch of university life and there was the usual round of general lectures, campus sings, band concerts, dances and parties.

New York state library

The six weeks' summer course was held, July 7-August 15, 21 librarians attending the course for public librarians, and 29 the course for school librarians. In addition to the instructors in charge, Mildred H. Pope and Sabra W. Vought, instruction was given by the following:

Zaidee Brown, present the entire six weeks, gave the instruction in classification, subject headings, and book selection; Mary L. Sutliff, reference work; Marjorie Beal, children's work, assisted by Jacqueline Overton; Margaret Jackson and Sarah B. Askew, administration; Mary E. Hall and Adeline B. Zachert, school libraries.

Pennsylvania

The summer school for library workers opened its fourteenth year at State college, July 5, with 18 pupils, representing two college libraries, two high-school libraries, two special and 12 public libraries.

The school was in charge of Edith H. John, consulting librarian, who, with Helen Rockwell Godcharles, conducted the classes.

Emphasis was given to instruction in classification and cataloging, book selection and reference work, with various lectures to broaden the view and arouse the interest of the students in library work. The college allows six credits to those who complete the course and obtain the certificate.

Simmons college

The courses of the summer session were fewer in number than usual, but 45 students attended. Eight carried two courses and the others were enrolled in one each; 13 registered in the course in school libraries, 17 in library work for children, and 23 in elementary cataloging.

The attendance was rather more strongly local to Massachusetts than usual, school libraries, however, drawing from a wider geographical territory than the other courses.

Western Reserve university

Twenty-one students were registered for complete or partial courses in library science offered in the summer school of

Western Reserve university in coöperation with the Cleveland school of education and the Ohio state library, June 23-August 1. All but three students were from Ohio, seven from Cleveland and its suburbs. Thirteen came from public libraries, five from college or high-school libraries, and three from special libraries.

A general elementary course was given. Since all students were already in library positions, their keen interest and generous response to instruction contributed greatly to the success of the school.

Paris Library School

The summer courses closed, July 11, when certificates were awarded to 46 students, 23 completing a day course of six weeks and 23 an evening course. Of the students, 40 were French, three Russian, one Italian, one Polish, and one Roumanian. Classes were conducted in the French language. The faculty represented the United States, France and Belgium.

Although the school is not connected administratively with the American library in Paris, it is held in the library building and the closest coöperation exists between the two institutions.

Theresa Hitchler, Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y., was chief instructor and taught cataloging, classification and other technical subjects. Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute school of library science, Brooklyn, who was associated with the school during June, lectured on library literature and the American library movement. Book courses were in charge of M. Eugène Morel, *Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale*, author of *la Librairie publique*, M. Firmin Roz, *Directeur adjoint de l'Office national des Universités et Ecoles françaises à l'Etranger*, and Mlle. Rachel Sedeyn, *Bibliothécaire de l'Université libre de Bruxelles*. Mary Wilkinson, Hackley public library, Muskegon, Mich., taught work with children and with schools. M. Ernest Coyecque, *Inspecteur des bibliothèques de la Ville de Paris et du Département de la Seine*, *Président de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Fran-*

çais, consulting director of the school, taught printing and the organization of French libraries, and Mary P. Parsons, resident director of the school, taught administration.

Visiting lecturers from America included W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan; Dr Frederic P. Keppel, president, Carnegie Corporation, New York; Dr Earle B. Babcock, dean of the Graduate school, New York university; Perrie Jones, hospital librarian, Public library, St. Paul, Minn. Frederic G. Melcher, editor, *Publishers' Weekly*, spoke on modern American poetry. Denys P. Myers, organizing director, reference service, Department of international affairs, American library in Paris, described the organization and the work of this new department of the American library.

Coöperation of French educational institutions with the Paris library school was shown in a number of ways. Professors from the University of Paris, the *Ecole des Chartes*, and the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, lectured at the school, as did also prominent French librarians and publishers. Each French lecturer was a specialist who spoke about book selection in his special field. For the first time, the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and the *Bibliothèque Forney* arranged to receive students for practice work and special provision for study was made for the class and for the faculty at the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, the *Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève*, and *l'Heure Joyeuse*. Students did practice work also in the American library in Paris and in the Belleville library. The *Ecole pratique de Service Social* sent six of its regular students to take the evening course and offered to open its courses to the library school students next winter. The class visited a number of libraries as well as a bindery and a printing establishment.

The evening course was an abridgement of the day course. It was necessarily very brief but the evening students were men and women of experience who could work rapidly.

Eight of the day students and seven of the night students were librarians who

came for training and will return to their former posts. They represented libraries of many types, from scholarly libraries like the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, the library of the *Ecole des Langues Orientales*, the library of the *Institute Slav*, the *Bibliothèque municipale de Périgueux*, and special libraries, like that of the *Sénat* and the *Association nationale d'Expansion économique*, to popular municipal libraries, the library of a workmen's association and children's libraries in settlements. Four students are social workers who will develop in France closer relationship between library work and social work; and one is a college professor; one an astronomer who runs a children's museum in her free time; one is a journalist who will write about libraries, and another was secretary of adult education at the Ministry of public instruction in Russia under the Kerensky government. Two students expect to go to the United States to work, one to Roumania and one to Czecho Slovakia.

Scholarships for the summer school were given by the Smith College War Service board and by Luther L. Dickerson and were awarded by the *Sous-Comité d'Action of the Comité Français de la Bibliothèque Moderne*. One more scholarship was given at the American Library Association conference by the League of overseas librarians. The alumni associations of Pratt Institute school of library science, Brooklyn; Library school of the Carnegie library, Atlanta, Ga., and the Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, voted contributions toward an international scholarship of \$1000. Alumni of the St. Louis library school had previously contributed toward this scholarship. Several months ago, the Indiana library association and the Indiana library trustees' association pledged the first scholarship for the winter school—\$500, which will pay a student's expenses for the entire school year. A fund has also been started to enable the school to install a modern library in the 1926 International exposition of decorative arts.

The library school acted as a center of information about training and to some extent about library organization and methods. Upon request of the mayors and librarians, a representative of the school visited several town libraries to give suggestions about reorganization. Information was given to the public about equipment, building plans, classifications, childrens' work and special library methods in response to numerous inquiries that came to the school, chiefly from people who applied for admission after places in the class were filled.

Applications for the winter course have come from France and six other European countries, as well as from the United States.

Sarah C. N. Bogle, director of the school, and Margaret Mann, chief instructor in the winter school, are now in Paris.

MARY P. PARSONS
Resident director

Civil Service Examination

An examination to fill vacancies in naval establishments and in the Veterans' bureau thruout the United States is offered by the U. S. Civil Service commission, applications to be rated as received until December 30. Entrance salaries range from \$1800 to \$2040. The duties of the position are to administer libraries at various veterans' hospitals, naval hospitals or naval stations.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service commission, Washington, or at the post office in any city.

National Picture week, under the auspices of the American Art Bureau, 166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, will be celebrated October 13-23. The bureau has sent out suggestions for observation of the week by libraries, schools, etc.

Unexpected demand for the March and April, 1924, issues of PUBLIC LIBRARIES has exhausted the stock. Market price will be paid for copies of these issues.

Appropriation for Public Library Washington, D. C.

Resolutions passed by the N. E. A. and the A. L. A. at their recent meetings relating to the inadequate support of the Public library of the District of Columbia are practically the same and cover the following:

Whereas public libraries are an integral part of the public educational system and the Act of Congress creating the Public library of the District of Columbia declared it to be "a supplement of the public educational system" of the District of Columbia, and

Whereas the Public library of the District of Columbia is inadequately supported, partly because public institutions of Washington are dependent for appropriations upon the Congress of the United States in which the District of Columbia has no representation, and partly because members of Congress, whose library requirements are fully met by the Library of Congress, do not fully appreciate the library needs of the nearly 500,000 voteless residents of the city and the present inability of the Public library to meet those needs, including those of the public schools,

Be it Resolved to respectfully urge upon Congress better support of the Public library of the District of Columbia and the development of plans that will result in building up in the capital of the nation a public library system embodying the most approved resources and service, the most effective relations with the public schools of the District and the best American methods of library administration.

Poor "Dumb Dora"

"Hello, Dora," said the young painter, in the old story. "You look exactly like something out of the Italian Renaissance."

"Is that so?" Dora answered. "You don't look so well yourself."

You know Dumb Dora, don't you?

She not only thinks that Rex Beach is a summer resort; she also believes that Romeo and Juliet are a vaudeville team; that Helen of Troy lives near Albany, and that Zane Grey is a color.

She says that reading books is "an awful waste of time."

Of course, you're not in Dumb Dora's class, and there's not much danger of your slipping into it.

You follow what's going on in the world; and you are acquainted with the great events and the great persons of history and literature.

You read good books.

And, in selecting these books, you consult your library.—Adapted from *The Chicago Daily News*, by Kellogg library.

Department of School Libraries

Training Teacher-Librarians¹

Mary C. Richardson, librarian, State normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.

Definition

The term teacher-librarian has had a varied career. I do not know of any one expression which has caused more discussion in the library field. Therefore, it is necessary first of all to explain which of the various meanings of the term is to be discussed. For this discussion, the following definitions of the terms teacher-librarian and school librarian are used. A teacher-librarian is a member of the teaching staff who gives from one hour a day to one-half day to serving her fellow teachers as their librarian. A school librarian is a member of the teaching staff who serves her fellow teachers as librarian the entire school day.

Has the teacher-librarian any place in the school system?

The latter has, without question, a fixed place in our school systems—at least in the high schools of our larger cities. Even librarians are beginning to some extent, to admit school librarians, librarians of high schools, normal schools and colleges, into their midst and in some instances to treat them with respect. It is not strange, however, that librarians were alarmed when they heard that term applied to teachers who were giving an hour or two a day to library service and who had received no training for the work. So—Has the teacher librarian any place in the school system and has she any reasonable excuse for being in existence? These are the questions which are being asked by those interested in a high standard of librarianship. To get at the real problem, let us attack it from the point of the school and its needs.

Library service in its most modern and highly developed sense has something

to contribute to the smallest school system. Such schools cannot afford to employ a librarian at \$2000 or \$3000 a year when their faithful teachers are working day and night for \$1100 or \$1200, or less, and are taking care of 30 to 40 children in one class. The need here is some one of the teachers who is willing to work overtime and who has a library sense and library vision. Let us assume that some of the teachers even in this smallest school system are normal school graduates. Then the normal school has the privilege and the duty of training these picked teachers who are to go into the small schools and do missionary work in the library field in addition to their school duties.

What training can the normal schools give to a picked group of students to enable them to serve their fellow teachers in the capacity of teacher-librarian?

What kind of training can be given, and where shall it be undertaken? Such a teacher can be of service along the following lines: First, a knowledge of books for children, a study of how to direct children's reading and how to interest them in the best, how gradually to raise their standards, the ultimate motive being two-fold—selecting the right books for the library, and guiding the children's reading along the right lines. Second, a knowledge of how to find all the possible material on a given subject, and how to assemble, gradually, reference material. Third, background.

These are the important contributions which the modern library can make to the modern school system. Cataloging and classification? Yes, later, but a detailed knowledge of these is not so important as the three already named.

Let us put before the library department of the normal schools the question—If you may have a picked group of students to train as pioneer, free service teacher-librarians, how many semester hours must you have and what will you

¹ Read before meeting of School Libraries section, A. L. A. conference, Saratoga Springs, July 2.

teach them? Assuming, of course, that they also will be well fitted during their course to teach at least one other subject well, and will be well equipped in all the best educational method and background needed to teach in 1924 schools.

Probably the average two-year normal school requires about 80 semester hour credits for graduation. Let the librarian have a minimum of 16 semester hours and she will be able to turn out a group of earnest teacher-librarians with a library vision, with a knowledge of children's books, with an interest and some knowledge of how to assemble material on a given subject, with an idea of how to arrange, classify and make a very simple card index of the books in the library, then last but not least, broaden their horizon by a study of books of various types, and give them standards by which to judge their own reading.

School Libraries Meeting at A. L. A. Conference

School libraries had a large share in the program of the conference this year. Library service in schools has increased rapidly in scope and importance and of necessity has followed the specialization of the various types of school organization. Discussions of school library problems were, therefore, planned to meet present needs and special programs for elementary, high and normal schools were arranged. There was also a general meeting for the presentation of aims and policies, and an important business session.

Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries for Pennsylvania, planned the programs and presided at most of the meetings. Attendance at the meetings was large and there was keen interest.

Pauline Tartre, Bangor, Me., gave an enthusiastic account of the class-room library system recently organized in that city. She emphasized the fact that contrary to expectation, the use of class-room libraries materially increased the juvenile registration and circulation in the public library. The "fixed collection" plan of providing class-room libraries

was described in a paper by Julia L. Sauer and further explained thru an exhibit showing forms and blanks used. Miss Sauer demonstrated that the fixed collection plan is efficient and economical.

Essentials in the instruction on the use and care of books were outlined in a paper by Mary A. Tawney, Minneapolis. The instruction in the use of books received by the pupils at school is applied when they visit the public library and is an aid to their future self-education. Marion Lovis told of the library rooms established in many of the Detroit elementary schools.

Frances Kelly, chief of the department of work with schools, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, gave an illuminating account of the methods used in guiding children's choice of library books in elementary schools of a big city.

Discussion at the Elementary round-table brought out the following points:

Books may be loaned to the older children for home reading from the class-room library; books are not loaned to private schools; there is no definite proportion between fiction and non-fiction in the collection. Suggestions were offered for the use of school libraries as loans to summer camps for boy scouts and other groups, while in some cities the libraries are open for the use of the summer school students. Various ways of keeping a record of children's reading were discussed. Miss Power, Cleveland, stated that the library room in their elementary schools becomes a general reading room for children after school hours. Anna Kennedy told of a plan with high-school students where each student prepares a book called the Hall of Fame, using reference books from the library and entering material from various sources to make this book. Miss Lovis, Hutchins intermediate school, Detroit, explained an interesting project worked out with a civics class where pupils were held responsible for the return to the library of all lost or strayed books. The use of posters, slogans and formal search warrants made the work more real to them. A rising greeting was given Miss Caroline Hewins of Hartford, the well

known and greatly esteemed pioneer in children's library work, as she rose to speak informally. Miss Zachert paid a glowing tribute to her work and fineness of spirit before closing the morning session.

At the Normal school session, Sadie Kent, Southeast Missouri state teachers' college, Cape Girardeau, discussed the normal school as a promoter of school library service. She said the new and larger conception of the function of a normal school library is a community agency with duty and opportunity to serve people outside the school itself. First, to train teachers who can serve communities in library matters, and second, the direct help given to other schools in the solution of their library problems. Various tried and proven methods to accomplish this two-fold purpose were given. Janet Hileman, State normal school, Clarion, Pa., gave an interesting account of the extension work of the normal school library, describing in detail the service of sending traveling libraries from the normal schools of Pennsylvania to the small rural schools in their neighborhood. Ethel Herron, Public library, Newark, N. J., spoke convincingly on the value of the children's library in a normal school. The planning of the room and the furnishing and equipping of this beautiful library was the work of the teacher-librarian class. Helen Ganser, State normal school, Millersville, Pa., discussed essentials in the instruction of the use of books and libraries. Copies of the outline used in the Pennsylvania normal school were distributed.

Training teacher-librarians, a paper presented by Mary C. Richardson, Geneseo, N. Y., is considered a distinct contribution to the standard for this vital feature of normal school library activities. (See p. 438.)

Keen interest was shown at the High-school round-table, May Ingles, Omaha, chairman. The keynote of the afternoon program was set by Ella Warren, Louisville, Ky., who discussed The Faculty in the high-school library. Elizabeth Bevier, New Brunswick, N. J., gave convincing

arguments for adequate appropriations for high-school libraries. All present were encouraged to aspire to gifts for one's library as described by Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn. F. K. Walter led a spirited discussion on the best way to file and keep fugitive material, advocating the importance of using much common sense and labor-saving short cuts to make this service truly efficient.

A careful explanation of the new A. L. A. publication, *Books for the high-school library*, was presented by the compiler, Jessie Gay Van Cleve, A. L. A. *Booklist*. Zaidee Brown outlined in detail the plan for the new high-school list now being compiled in cooperation with nationally known experts in the various fields of secondary education. This high-school library list is to be one of the standard lists published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

There was a very large attendance at the general meeting of school librarians at Skidmore College chapel. An inspirational paper on Library service for rural schools was read by Herbert S. Hirshberg, Ohio state library. Willis Kerr read Mr Craig's paper on the status of state teachers' reading circles in the United States, making interesting comments of his own regarding this line of endeavor, and stressing the feature of personal service. Mr Craig found that Ohio has the largest number of members, 17,400, or about 50 per cent of the teachers in the state. West Virginia has the smallest number, 280, or 2 per cent of the teachers in the state. The total membership in 13 states reporting is 78,435. Wyoming has the largest percentage of its teachers as members, 100 per cent. West Virginia has the smallest percentage of its teachers as members, 2 per cent. The average percentage in the 15 states reporting is about 48 per cent. Of 19 states reporting, 11 show the extent of the reading circles increasing. It is stationary in six states and decreasing in two states.

In her address, The High-school library, Mary E. Hall asked the pertinent question: "What next in the campaign for better high-school libraries?" She said: "It is now 24 years since the first

library school graduate was appointed as librarian of a public high school and eight years since three great national organizations adopted as a standard for the modern high-school library, the report of C. C. Certain, submitted to the National Education Association in 1916 and adopted by its department of secondary education. Since 1920, there has been no committee especially working for the high-school library campaign in any one of the three organizations which featured the movement, the N. E. A., the National council of teachers of English and the A. L. A. As a rule, the work of these committees has been merged in that of general school library committees. It may be well to look behind and see what has already been accomplished and before to the great work that remains to be done. Mary W. Plummer's prophecy, in 1910, that in 10 years we should see great developments in the high-school library, has been fulfilled."

Miss Hall paid a high tribute to C. C. Certain and his committee on the Standardization of libraries in secondary schools. In speaking of the value of his report, she said: "Today we find in looking over the larger cities of the country that a number have put themselves on the high-school library map by either fully meeting them or gradually approaching them in the development of live high-school libraries along modern lines, e. g.—trained librarians in charge of the libraries, on teachers' salary schedule, properly equipped library rooms, adequate or at least annual budget for the library expenses, books, magazines, supplies, etc., systematic class instruction in the use of libraries and books. There are, however, some larger cities which have still in every respect nineteenth century rather than twentieth century libraries although in other respects the schools pride themselves on their progressiveness. There is still much to be done even in the large cities and yet more in the smaller ones. The best way to accomplish this is to push the appointment of trained and experienced librarians in state education departments as state supervisors of school libraries. Minne-

sota, New York and Pennsylvania already have such and results are clearly seen. They have demonstrated the value of such a supervision. Trained and experienced librarians as city supervisors are needed in both large and small cities. Expert supervision is given to school libraries in Detroit, New York and Seattle, where there is a regularly appointed superintendent of school libraries or a supervisor of high-school libraries."

The place of the library in junior high schools, by James Glass, director of junior high schools, Pennsylvania, set out his strong convictions as to the library's place and importance and brought courage to all librarians who had had the experience of trying to convince their school administrators of the vital factor the library is in the junior high-school.

A letter from Mary Parsons, resident director of the Paris library school, was a plea for material for an exhibition of school libraries and their work. It was decided that librarians respond to this request by sending pictures and available material to A. L. A. headquarters where it will be organized and shipped to the Paris library school.

W. H. Kerr reported on the meeting of the Library section of the N. E. A. It was the consensus of opinion of those present that the School Libraries section of the A. L. A. shall be the professional group for the discussion of matters of joint interest, while the N. E. A. library department shall apply them and act as the executive group. It was moved that an amendment to the constitution be considered whereby officers of the School Libraries section be elected for a term of years as are the officers of the Library department of the N. E. A.

Officers elected are as follows:

Chairman, School Libraries section, Annie S. Cutter, Cleveland; vice-chairman, Lucille F. Fargo, Spokane, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, Sylvia Oakley, South Bend, Ind.; chairman, Elementary School round-table, Jasmine Britton, Los Angeles, Cal.; chairman, High-school round-table, Edith L. Cook, Cleveland; chairman, Normal School round-table, Harriet L. Kidder, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

News from the Field

East

Barbara Abbot, Simmons '23, has been appointed librarian, Public library, Needham, Mass.

Lucy Bell, Simmons '14, has been appointed librarian, Normal School library, Salem, Mass.

Helen W. Weatherhead, Simmons '21, was married, August 16, to Harry Terry Van Camp, Jr.

Dorothy Smith, Simmons '21, was married, August 18, to Clyde Victor Vining of Bangor, Me.

Dorothy Bridgwater, Simmons '22, has become a member of the cataloging staff, Yale university.

Mary A. McCarthy, Simmons '14, has been appointed assistant librarian at Stone & Webster's, Boston.

Ruth Proctor, Simmons '22, has joined the cataloging staff of Brown University library, Providence, R. I.

Marjorie Martin, Simmons '12, has accepted the position of librarian of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston.

Bertha E. Wood, N. Y. S. '11-12, resigned as cataloger at Middlebury college to become librarian of the Farlow reference library, Harvard college.

Dorothy Thompson, Simmons '23, has joined the staff of the Public library, Waterbury, Conn., as high-school reference librarian.

Harriet E. Bosworth, Simmons '18, has been transferred from the U. S. Veterans' hospital, Dawson Springs, Ky., to the Veterans' hospital, Northampton, Mass.

Mary Elizabeth Hyde, New York '02-03, has accepted the appointment of associate professor of library science at the Simmons College school of library science.

Theodora Kimball, Simmons '08, was married in June to Prof H. V. Hubbard of Harvard university. They spent the summer in Europe and are now at 12 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Katherine McNamara, Simmons '18, has been appointed librarian of the Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard

university, to succeed Mrs Theodora Kimball Hubbard.

William D. Goddard, since 1916 librarian of Deborah Cook Sayles public library, Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Woburn, Mass., taking charge of the library, September 1.

Minnie Burke, Simmons '11, has resigned her position as librarian of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn. Miss Burke will be married in October to John Andrew Figgie. They will live in Plymouth, Mass.

Alice H. Savage, reference librarian, Rivington Street branch, New York public library, has resigned to become librarian, Naval Training station, Newport, R. I. Miss Savage will also have supervision of the libraries of the Naval hospital and the Naval Torpedo station at Newport.

The eighty-sixth annual report of the Public library, Hartford, Conn., states that altho steady and constant growth in all departments is noticeable, no striking incident marks the year's work. The reference room has kept pace with other departments in the expansion of its service, 10,719 questions being answered. The picture collection of about 16,000 pictures had a circulation of 6000. Remodeling of the children's room has made it more suitable for the constantly increasing use to which it is put, the total circulation of juvenile books being 91,956. The library's total circulation reached 507,722v., a gain of more than 40,000 over the previous year.

The Free library of Newton, Mass., according to its 1923 report, has a per capita circulation of 9.8, this being accomplished thru a central library, nine branches and two house-to-house delivery routes. A new branch opened during the year takes the place of a former house-to-house route. A per capita circulation of 20v. in the community served by this branch proves the value of such work as an advertising medium for the library. Work with children shows a gradual consistent gain, about five-eighths of the city's children being registered as patrons

of the library, and a considerable number of others are reached by libraries sent to the schools.

The library's collection of 12,300 mounted pictures has been arranged under the same classification as the books, which makes them more accessible to the public. During the year 8000 pictures were circulated.

Of the year's expenditures, \$63,167, \$12,106 was for books and \$30,813 for library service salaries.

Central Atlantic

Margaret Durand, Simmons '22, is doing children's work in the New York public library.

Harriet De Huff, N. Y. P. L. '23-24, has been appointed librarian of the Roosevelt junior high school, Altoona, Pa.

Ethelwyn Manning, Simmons '16, has been appointed librarian of the Frick Art Reference library, New York City.

Zeliaette M. Troy, Ill., B.L.S., '15, has accepted a position in the library of the Thompson Institute for plant research, Yonkers, N. Y.

Caroline Hill Davis, N. Y. P. L. '14-16, has been appointed reference assistant in Washington Square library, New York university.

Evelyn Wallis, Simmons '19, has resigned from the Public library, East Orange, N. J., to be at home for the winter in Olean, N. Y.

Mrs Marion Rust Trilling, Simmons '20, has been in charge, for the summer, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jeannette Fellheimer, N. Y. P. L. '21-22, has been appointed assistant in the cataloging department, library, College of the city of New York.

Gwynifred J. Bibby, formerly librarian, Carroll College library, Waukesha, Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Gertrude L. Woodin, N. Y. S. 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Mines experiment station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mildred C. Chutter, N. Y. S. '20, has resigned as assistant in the History sec-

tion, New York state library, to become cataloger in Middlebury College library.

Georgia McKenzie Brack, N. Y. P. L. '22-24, has been appointed assistant in the cataloging department, Washington Square library, New York university.

Sabra W. Vought, for the past five years supervisor of school libraries, University of the State of New York, has been made librarian of the Pennsylvania state college, State College, Pa.

Harriet D. McCarty, who has recently returned from a trip thru France and Italy, has been appointed librarian of the lending department at Central branch, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Marion W. Redway, N. Y. S. '22-23, resigned as reference assistant in the library of the Bankers' Trust Company, New York City, and has been appointed librarian, Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa.

Elizabeth Butcher, N. Y. S. '18-19, resigned as cataloger of Wesleyan University library and has joined the staff of the Preparation division, New York public library.

Carl L. Cannon, New York public library, has resigned as treasurer of the New York library association. Ira M. Sitterly, State normal school, Fredonia, succeeds Mr Cannon.

Margaret Mann, head of the cataloging department, Engineering Societies library, New York City, has been granted a year's leave of absence to join the staff of the Paris library school, as chief instructor.

The Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been sponsoring a series of broadcast story hours thru its children's department every second Tuesday. The series began in June and continued thru September.

Irene Dayton, Drexel '11, has been transferred from the Naval Training station, San Diego, Cal., to the Naval hospital, Washington, D. C. Miss Dayton will have additional duty as assistant to the director of libraries, Navy department.

Martha S. Dodson, Syracuse '19, has been appointed reference librarian in the

James V. Brown library, Williamsport, Pa., to succeed Henrietta Huff who resigned to continue archaeological studies in Europe.

Edna G. Moore, N. Y. S. '14-15, recently head of the Publicity division, Public library, Detroit, Mich., has succeeded Mildred H. Pope as organizer for the Library Extension division of the New York State Education department.

The public press of Washington, D. C., states that the \$214,300 asked for by the budget of the Public library of that city was reduced to \$170,558, which means that the plan to place branches of the public library in high schools and other schools will have to be held in abeyance.

A new branch library recently opened by the Public library, Jersey City, N. J., is housed in a small private dwelling in the residence district adjoining one of the city's principal business sections. The few alterations have left the house homey and comfortable and a circulation of over 2000v. the first week augurs well for the success of the branch.

Mary L. Davis, librarian, Public library, Troy, N. Y., will represent the A. L. A. at the hundredth anniversary celebration of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, October 3-4. This institution is the first school in existence to be established in any English speaking country primarily for the purpose of teaching science and engineering.

The forty-fifth anniversary number of the *Daily Messenger*, Homestead, Pa., contains the twenty-fifth annual report of the Carnegie library of that city. In the 25 year period, 4,673,400v. were circulated from the library. This library is located in the Community club house, as are most of the Carnegie libraries in Pennsylvania regions outside of Pittsburgh.

The annual report of the James V. Brown library, Williamsport, Pa., calls attention to the necessity for a larger income, the growth of cooperation with educational, social and welfare organizations of the city and the acquisition

of a number of manuscripts and local book and newspaper rarities.

Circulation, 108,656v., an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year; books on the shelves, 35,523; receipts for the year, \$16,560; expenditures, \$15,681—books, periodicals and binding, \$3343; building items and wages, \$3473; administrative, etc., \$1097; salaries, \$7767.

The 1923 report of the Free public library, East Orange, N. J., notes as the outstanding feature of the year's work the establishment of the Ampere branch, which takes the place of a sub-branch. The new enterprise has been so markedly successful that already it is evident that the branch will not long be adequate to the needs of the community. The library's total circulation reached 316,677v., the first time it has passed the 300,000 mark. About 53 per cent of the population are registered borrowers, 31,213, and nearly 30 per cent are active borrowers. Nine exhibits were shown in the library during the year.

Central

Esther F. Morris, Ill. '23-24, has been appointed high-school librarian, Man-kato, Minn.

Helen Wurtzbach, Simmons '20, has accepted the position of high-school librarian, Oak Park, Ill.

Eugenia Raymond, N. Y. P. L. '21-22, has been appointed assistant in the Ohio state library, Columbus.

Mildred Sandoe, Simmons '22, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public library, Grand View, O.

Hazel Timmerman, Simmons '18, is to be an assistant, A. L. A. board of education for librarianship, Chicago.

Gladys Baker, Ill., B.L.S., '24, has accepted the position of assistant librarian, Eureka college, Eureka.

Florence R. Van Hoesen, N. Y. S. '22-23, has gone to Bloomington, Ind., as acting librarian of the Public library.

Bessie J. Reed, Ill., B.L.S., '24, has accepted the position of high-school librarian, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Florence D. Erwin, Ill. '23-24, has been appointed librarian of the High-school library, LaPorte, Ind.

Maude E. Avery, Simmons '22, has joined the cataloging staff, Ohio State University library, Columbus.

Emily Ethell, Simmons '20, on her return from Europe, has become librarian, Lyons Township high-school library, La Grange, Ill.

Marjorie Thelma Fullwood, N. Y. P. L. '23-24, has been appointed librarian of the High-school library, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mildred Camp, Ill., B.L.S., '24, has been appointed librarian of the Ricker Architectural library, University of Illinois.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Josephine Risser (Wis. '17), branch librarian, Minneapolis, Minn., to Guerdon Neil Bassett, also of Minneapolis.

Isabella M. Cooper, N. Y. S. '08, librarian, Central circulation department, New York public library, has been appointed editor of the new edition of the A. L. A. catalog.

Chalmers Hadley, N. Y. S. '05-06, has resigned the librarianship of the Public library, Denver, Col., to succeed N. D. C. Hodges as librarian of the Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gertrude M. Edwards has resigned as librarian of the Alfred Dickey free library, Jamestown, N. D., to become librarian of the Great Lakes naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Winnifred Fehrenkamp, Ill., B.L.S., '12, for 12 years librarian, Architectural library, University of Illinois, has resigned to become librarian of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis.

Harriet E. Howe has been released from her contract with Simmons college, at the request of the A. L. A. board of education for librarianship, to accept the position of executive assistant to the board.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Marguerite Lewis, assistant, Department of history and archives, Indiana state library, to Arthur R. Curry, secretary, Indiana public library commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

A new library building which will serve the entire county is nearing completion at Dearborn, Mich. The site for the building was the gift of Mrs Henry Ford. The building is of Indiana limestone in modernized Grecian style of architecture. Isabelle L. Chaffin (Simmons) is the librarian.

Helen A. Bagley, since 1907 connected with the Public library, Oak Park, Ill., and for the past seven years head librarian, has resigned to take a year of study at Columbia university. Elsie McKay (Simmons), formerly assistant librarian, Public library, Evansville, Ind., has been appointed Miss Bagley's successor.

The fortieth anniversary of the dedication of the Public library, Cairo, Ill., July 19, was made memorable by a most appropriate event—the dedication of the Powell memorial children's room and the unveiling of a bronze tablet, both tributes to the late Mrs L. L. Powell, for 40 years the city librarian. Changes in the interior of the library made possible the new and adequate children's room, which is being paid for by popular subscription.

The annual report of the Public library, Cairo, Ill., states that 38 per cent of the citizens are card-holders and that from a stock of 36,360v., 95,761v. were circulated for home use, an increase of nearly 28,000v. in five years, and an average of six books per capita. During the past year, 19,183 persons visited the reading and reference rooms to make use of the 139 magazines and newspapers regularly received and the excellent collection of reference books.

The 1923 report of L. Ruth French, librarian, Public library, Albion, Mich., gives statistics showing the growth of the library in the past five years. During this period, the library's appropriation and circulation has tripled and its place as an educational factor in the community established. Records for 1923 give the following: Books lent for home use, 52,690, 6.3v. per capita; non-fiction percentage of total circulation, 26.7; borrowers, 4664, 56 per cent of the population.

Previous to 1919, when the library was given a Carnegie building, it was maintained by the Albion ladies' literary association, organized in 1870.

The twenty-third annual report of the Gilbert M. Simmons memorial library, Kenosha, Wis., states that never before in a single year has greater progress been made in extending library service than by the erection of three one-room branch libraries, these being equipped and ready for service within a period of three months. The branches will not only serve the schools but the immediate communities.

Books in the library, 49,430; population served, 46,600; registered borrowers, 15,958; circulation, 263,457v., 5.6v. per capita. Receipts, \$107,282; expenditures—books, 7554; periodicals and newspapers, \$518; salaries, including wages, \$18,917.

New assistants recently appointed to the Minneapolis public library are: Louise Encking, from Seattle public library, acting head of children's department for one year; Isabel Horne, from South Dakota library commission, and Agnes Hassell, from the Public library, Grand Forks, N. D., at the Franklin branch; Olive Young (Wis.) and Marion Whiting (Pratt), at the Pillsbury branch; Olea Solheim, from Ginsberg branch, Detroit, Mich., as librarian of Seward branch; Dorothy Wurzburg, from Grand Rapids, Mich., at East Lake branch; Margaret Quinlan, from Detroit, at Seven Corners branch; Gladys Brown, from the Minnesota commission, as librarian at Dunwoody branch.

An average of nearly eight books for every resident of Owatonna, Minn., is the proud record of the Public library of that city for the past year. The placing of collections of books in the city hospital, ward schools, neighboring towns, and 20 rural schools; a decided gain in the percentage of non-fiction read by adult and juvenile readers; increased use of reading room and all departments of the library by business men, women's clubs, students, etc.; many donations of money and books and the appropriation of \$1500 by the county commissioners for the placing

of additional rural school libraries, indicate an active and useful year. Number of books on the shelves, 18,097; circulation, 68,251v., a gain of nine per cent; number of card-holders, 3892.

According to the librarian's report for 1923-24, the year's work at the Public library, Superior, Wis., has been most gratifying, more adequate staff facilities and larger book purchases resulting in better service and increased use of the library. Evidence of growth is noted in every part of the library system with the exception of districts farthest from the library, where more funds are necessary to improve conditions. The educational influence of the library is revealed by the constant increase in the circulation of books of non-fiction, a large gain in the use of books on history, biography and literature being especially noted.

Books in the library, 49,763; population served, 42,500; registered borrowers, 13,482; circulation, 218,587, 5.2v. per capita. Receipts, \$54,039; expenditures—books, 4585; periodicals, \$512; salaries, \$13,654.

An attractive brochure carries the story of the fiftieth year of service (1923) of the Public library, Toledo, Ohio. The year is marked by the transfer of the library from a public to a school district library and the consequent increase in maintenance funds, many and varied activities and the formulation of extensive plans for 1924. Three new branches were opened, two branch library sites purchased and hospital library service inaugurated. The greatest gain in service beyond providing further branches was in that rendered the schools. Plans for 1924 include four more branches, a new building for a branch now in rented quarters, the consideration of a much needed technical and business department and a new main library building.

Number of books in library, 175,333, exclusive of 10,000v. of bound periodicals, newspapers and government documents not cataloged but available for use; borrowers registered, 73,852; books lent, 1,080,580, an increase of 30,587 over the previous year. Receipts, \$199,270; ex-

penditures, \$194,476—salaries, \$97,639; books, \$39,232.

A library map of Toledo, showing distribution of agencies and a scale showing growth of acquisitions and circulation, with other illustrations, add to what is an excellent report both as to achievement and form of presentation.

South

Wintress Brennan, Ill., B.L.S., '14, has been appointed librarian, Lindenwood college, St. Charles, Mo.

Mrs Helen Morgan Richards, Simmons S. S. '22, has been appointed librarian of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt hospital, Towson, Md.

Dorothy Chase Nunn, Simmons '11, has been transferred from the Navy yard, Philadelphia, to the Marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Ora Ioneene Smith, Drexel '03, has resigned as reference librarian, Public library, Birmingham, Ala., and will spend the fall and winter at her home in Belton, S. C.

The new library building for Texas Christian university, Ft. Worth, is nearing completion. The building, which will be the largest college library in the state, is the gift of Mrs Mary Coutts Burnett and is one of the immediate benefits of her \$4,000,000 bequest to the university.

Jean Cameron, for three years librarian of the Public library, Sedalia, Mo., has resigned and has been succeeded by Jane Morey (Pratt), a former member of the Sedalia staff and for the past three years manager of the traveling libraries of the Missouri library commission.

The annual report of the Public library, Houston, Texas, records 91,742v. on the shelves, with a home reading use of 401,339v.; active card-holders, 37,432; receipts for the year, \$56,318; expenditures—books, \$16,218; salaries and wages, \$24,450; total expenditures, \$47,767.

Catherine P. Walker, Atlanta library school, has been transferred from the Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., to the Naval Air station, Pensacola, Fla. Gertrude M. Edwards, Pittsburgh '12, at

present librarian, Public library, Jamestown, N. D., has been appointed to succeed Miss Walker.

The 1923-24 report of the Public library, Sedalia, Mo., gives the following statistics: Population of the city, 21,144; books in library, 23,839; total circulation, 105,486; card holders, 5492, 25 per cent of the population; newspapers received and circulated, 132; receipts for the year, \$14,336; expenditures, \$7584—books, \$1371; periodicals, \$330; salaries, \$3131.

The annual report of the Public library, St. Joseph, Mo., gives the following: Books in library, 96,795; circulation of books for home reading, 400,215, 5.14v. per capita; registered borrowers, 20,081, 25 per cent of the population; receipts, \$57,496; expenditures, \$56,053—books, \$13,848; salaries, library service, \$26,305; repairs and equipment, \$3306.

West

Mary Logan, Simmons '22, is now an assistant cataloger at the University of North Dakota.

M. Grace Reely, Simmons '20, has been made head of the cataloging department, University of Montana.

Malcolm G. Wyer, N. Y. S. '03, librarian of the University of Nebraska since 1913, has resigned to succeed Chalmers Hadley as librarian of the Public library, Denver, Col.

Beatrice C. Sims, Ill. '21-22, has resigned from the staff of the University of Arkansas library and accepted the position of assistant in the library of Colorado college, Colorado Springs.

Lucille M. Warnock, Ill., B.L.S., '20, has resigned as librarian of the Agricultural library, University of Tennessee, in order to accept the position of reference librarian, Nebraska University library, Lincoln.

Ernestine Brown, for the past two years connected with the Oregon agricultural college, Corvallis, is now reference librarian at the Carnegie public library, Boise, Idaho, succeeding Mrs May Winston.

The report of the Public library, Great Falls, Montana, states that more than half of the population of the city receives

library service. Number of books on the shelves, 30,494; circulation, 177,518; magazines circulated, 6811; card-holders, 13,282. Much attention has been given to the collection of local historical material. Instruction in the use of the library has been given to the schools.

Total receipts for the year, \$23,668. Under the city's financial system, the library taxes are received in December, which seems to leave an unusually large balance but which is really not the case. Total expenditures, \$16,076, of which \$8420 was for salaries and \$2772 for books and periodicals.

Pacific Coast

Mildred O'Neal, Ill. '21-22, has been appointed assistant in the Branch department, Public library, Seattle, Wash.

Elizabeth Evans, Riverside '24, has been appointed librarian of the Pacific Union college, St. Helena, Cal.

Leta Perry, N. Y. S. '22, resigned as high-school librarian, Fort Wayne, Ind., to accept a similar position in the public school system, Seattle, Wash.

Eleanor Stephens, for eight years librarian, Public library, Yakima, Wash., has recently become library organizer for that state and will travel under the State Library committee.

Helen Goodell, Los Angeles '11, recently reference librarian, Tompkins Square branch, New York public library, has been appointed librarian of the Naval Training station, San Diego, Cal.

Lois M. Woods, Ill. '17, has resigned as assistant librarian, Public library, Richmond, Cal., to become librarian, Eleventh naval district, San Diego, Cal., succeeding Mrs Maud M. Conroy, resigned.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Free library, Alameda, Cal., notes a normal growth along all lines and an unusually busy year in the reference department. Books in the library, 63,757; total circulation, 253,026, an increase of 26,714 over the previous year; total membership, 24,830; receipts, \$32,709; expenditures, \$23,792—salaries, \$12,700; books, \$6076; newspapers and periodicals, \$611.

The annual report of the Public library, Seattle, Wash., records a circulation of 1,985,161v. from a stock of 364,348v. thru 147 agencies in a population of 339,189; number of staff (library service), 142; city tax levy, \$230,137, with the addition of 10 per cent of the city's receipts from licenses, fines and fees, amounting to \$27,253; fines and sale of publications, \$14,929; expenditures—books, \$25,657; periodicals, \$4353; binding, \$17,436; library service salaries, \$166,365; total maintenance, \$273,844, or 13 cents per volume of circulation.

As the result of persistent effort on the part of the Public library, Pomona, Cal., to inform the people about "their library," Miss Jacobus, in her annual report, records a gratifying increase in the use of the library's resources, the largest gains being in history, biography, the arts, literature and mounted pictures. During the year, the members of the staff have been graded and a scale of pay adopted for each grade. A few increases in salaries have been made but there has been no blanket increase. The library reports a circulation of 194,005v. from a stock of 50,427v. among 10,043 active members. The circulation of pictures reached 16,442.

For Sale—Four double and one single steel library stacks with seven adjustable shelves; also two wooden stacks and two oak catalog files; good as new; immediate sale. Steel Works Club, Joliet, Ill.

Wanted—Position as librarian or assistant that would be an advancement over present position, where volumes number 15,000 and circulation is 63,000. Experience in college and public work. Salary considered, \$1800. M. L. B., Box 1659, Springfield, Mass.

Wanted—Head of business and technical department; opportunity for organizing and developing work of this department in an industrial city of 100,000. Salary \$1560 to \$1820. State education and experience. Public library, Lynn, Mass.